# The Mining Journal

# RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 331. -- Vol. XI.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

PRICE 6D.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

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IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

In the causes of "Fox and others "Williams," and "Fox and others.

Williams," the creditors in respect of WHEAL HENSY MINE, is the parish of renders.

Williams, and "Fox and others in the form of before the 6th day of January next, o come in and grove their debts before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, it remains the said court, and the said court, and the said degrees.

PAUL and ROBERTS, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro.

TEAM-ENGINE AND OTHER VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WHEAL CONCORD MINE in the parish of South Sydenham, in Devon, on Wednesday, the 78th December inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the very valuable ENGINE and MATERIALS of that mis e comprising a complete and excellent steam engine, by West, 31-inch cylinder, cast-iron main beam, boiler 3º feet long, weighing about 7 toos, do.; an excellent ore crushing machine, with water-wheel 30 feet diameter, 2 feet 6 inches in breast, launders, beaues, do., complete.

PORGE AND MILL AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, those spacious and eligible PREMISES situated in Oxford street, Vauxball-road, called the VAUXHALL FORGE. The mechinery is comprise thing line and drawing-out hammers, pudding, balling-mill formaces, and a chaffry, a 14 and 8 floth train of rolls and a guide train, there pair of shears, two cranes, and whatever is required to monafacture uses, and bars. The whole is driven by an engine of 40 horse power, to which two holiers are statistical. There are excellent office rooms, scrap house, smiths' and joiners' sheps, lodge, weighing machine, &c., &c., forming allogether a complete establishment. There is always an abundance of good scrap to be host on the special a reasonable rate. Liverpool is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best situations in the largdom for manufacturing superior descriptions of iron.—Apply to the owner, John Waring, Lydia Ann. street, Liverpool.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, &c.

WANTED, a situation as VIEWER and ENGINEER, by a young man, who is well-acquainted with every branch of the business, having served a regular apprenticeship at one of the principal collieries on the Wear. Excellent instancesias, as to ability, &c., may be hall, if required, letters addressed to "A. G.," Post office, Newcastie, will meet with immediate situation.

ctures and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY,

NDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for standing rigging, lightning conductors, strupping of blocks, mining, railway, and ge surposes; about half the size and weight of hemion ropes, and 25 per cest of Testimonials to that effect, with specimens, may be seen, and every infor-obtained, at the office, A?, New Broad-street, city, manufactory, Mill-wall and also of the fo lowing agents:

Bobertson and Co., 17, Goree Pinzzas . . . Liverpool.

sad asso of the to nowing as Robertson and Cu., 12, Ge Matthian Dunn Joseph Bothway John Thompson and Cu. J. T. Tregelian Thomas Money and Sen. Perrin and Noisa. Contes and Yuang James Goos.

ADDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.

ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.

Ids repe has been in use for standing rigging in her Majesty's Navy, and in a
if number of merchant vessels, for operands of six years, and is giving the highsatisfaction; the rope is also employed in various mines and ratioways is different
of the bing-from.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is Open every day (except Sur THAMES TUNNEL is Open every day (except Sanday), from Nice in the moveling until Six in the evening, and is brilliarly lighted silk gas. The present cottoner is on the Surrey side of the river, close to Sincherhithe Chorch. The shiefd has now reached the shirt at Wapping, thus making be length of the Townel 11st feet. Admittance, the shifting each.

Nervex.—The Tomes will be shortly closed to the public, in crief to make reparations for opening it as a theroughter for foot passengers.

By color, J. GHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.

Company's Office, Waltrock-buildings, Waltrock, Jose, T., 1sts.

B.B.—Conveyances to Stockwickles, by committee, true Ficuatily, Charing Cross, Inset street, and Grassechusch, street, and, by status boats, from Chelman, Vanthell, antheth, Hungerfied, the Old Shados Pier, and Loudon Sridge, in the Tunnel First & Wapping. South, with plates Sensityline of the works, are said at the Tunnel, free Gos Shiffing.

COMBUSTION of COAL, CHEMICALLY & PRACTICALLY

1'HE MINERS' COMPANY.—The court of assistants of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England hereby give notice. Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England bareby give notice, that they will SELL, on Thursday, the F-th of James ry now next ensuing, at their offices, in Old Broad-street, ONE THOUS ND TONS of BRITISH GRAIN, EX-FINED, and COMMON TIN, in blocks, ingots, and bars, in barrels, in lets of and less than two tons, deliverable in London, Liverpool, Newport, and Bristol, or from their swetting works in Comwall. Catalogues will be issued in due time, containing particulars and conditions of sale, which will be delivered either at this office, or by the company's brokers, Messrs. Short and Mahony, No. 1, Newman's-court, Cornelli.

Office of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 28.

M IDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The directors of this company are RECRIVING MONRY on their LOAN NOTES, in sums of not less than \$\delta \text{in}\$, for either Three, Five, or Seven Years, to be evchanged for Debeatures in September next. Interest, after the rate of Five per Ceut. per annum, is allowed, and paid half-yearly on the day it becomes due.

Leisenter, Nov. 28. By order, J. F. BELL, Secretary.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at it of the company, on Wednesday, the 3th of January next, at One o'clock pro when the directors will make their report and declare a dividend, broad-street buildings, Dec. 24.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION. Notice is hereby given, that a further Call, of TEN SHILLINGS per share has been made in constrainty with the Dred of Settlement, payable on or before the slot of December next, into the London and Westminster Hank, to the credit of the association; with the Western District Banking Company, Truro; or into the bank of the said company, at Truro. By order of the board, 58, Threadmendie street, November 80. ROWLAND SICHOLSON, Sec.

THE LATE WHERRY MINING COMPANY, Mount's Bay,
Pensance, Corawall.—Notice is hereby given, that a MRETING will be held
at the Union Hotel, Pensance, on Tuesday, the leth day of January next, at Rieven
oricock in the fureascen, for the purpose of fanally CLOSING the ACCOUNTS of the
above company, and of declaring a divisiced of the balance in hand amongst the
scripholders legally entitled to the same.

MILLETT and BORLASE,
Pensance, Dec. 13. Solicitors to the late directors.

M EXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The XICAN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SIXTH DIVIOES D of FIVE SHILLINGS per share on the shares in the SIXTH DIVIOES D of FIVE SHILLINGS per share on the shares in the sixth of the shares of the s

No. 10, New Broad street mews, Deer

BAHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-VEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the Bahia Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Seorge and Valture Tavers, Occorge-yard, Lombard-street, in the city of London, our Friday, the 3tot instant, at Tweive for One o'eleck precisely.

Bahia Steam Navigation Company's office,
J. PAKEMAN, Assist...Seo.

Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's lane, Occ. 6.

RIO DOCE COMPANY.—At a Half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of this company, held (by advertisement) at their office, on the 23d inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:—viz. "That the directors he empowered to make an immediate call of £1 per share on all shares in this company?—In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the directors heaving make a CALL of ONE FOUND per share, payable on or hedure flatteniates, the 25d of January next, at the makers of the company, the Union Bank of London, 6. congular street. By order of the billiongate street. By order of the billiongagate-street within, Bec. 23.

BY HENRY MACLAUCHLAN, ESQ., F.G.S.

OLD RED SANDSTONE.

The old red sandstone, which constitutes so large a portion of Herefordshire, and passes under the coal-field of the Forest of Dean, may be divided into three portions. The lowest,\* containing beds of cornstone, occupies the flat district between Hereford and Kenderchurch, stretching on the north-west from Wormbridge to the east of the Black Mountain, and by Hay and Talgarth to Brecon; on the north-east it extends from Wormbridge by Dewsail and Aconbury, and crosses the Wye, near Fown-hope, towards Sellershope, where the strats are thrown up by the outcrop of the transition erries. Along the course of the Wye, to the south of Hereford, these beds are overlaid by diluvium, and to the south-west at far as Thruxton. The sandstone, however, may be observed at intervals; and the occurrence of a bed at Brandon-hill, near Bullingbam, dispoing to the north, renders it probable that a line of elevated strats canges from Kender Church, in an irregular direction, to Shuckneii-hill, to meet the anticlosal line, which eftends from May-hill to the apex of the Bristol coal-field. The some line of elevation is supposed to pass from Kender Church, southward by Clytha (where the transition beds are thrown up) to Uak.

on the norm-west from wormstrage to the east of the Black Mountain, and by Hay and Talgarth to Breccon just the normal tractends and the product of the transition series. Along the course of the Wys, to the south of Hereford, heave beds are oversied by disturbum, and to the south-west of the transition series. Along the course of the Wys, to the south of Hereford, heave beds are oversied by disturbum, and to the south-west of the remaining of the north, renders it probable that a line of elevated strata ranges from Kender Church, in one preparation, to Shachman, the south of the antichoal line, which detends from May-hill to the apex of the Bristol coal-field. The same line of elevation is supposed to pass from Konder Church, southward by Clythe (where the transition beds are thrown up) to Usk.

The next bed, which, from its position, may be called the middle, is a conjoowerste, and may be easily distinguished by its elevated position to the south wearest and the present of the builty. From the Graig at Gromon, where it attains the beight of 11380 feet, by Garwy-hill and According to Marchan, the course of the which occurs at the Doward hill on the Wye, near Monnouth; and the present prior is a transition of the outletted of the transition of the outletted of the outletted of the Church of the course of the which occurs at the Doward hill on the Wye, near Monnouth; and the present prior is a transition of the outletted of the course of the which occurs at the Doward hill on the Wye, near Monnouth; and the present prior is a transition between the best of the south the limestone course of the which occurs at the Doward hill on the Wye, near Monnouth; and the present prior is a transition between the best at lower elevation, as far a has been observed, and by a coincidence of opinion with M. Masket, of Caleford, it is supposed to the conformation of the outlier of outletted is the present of the present of the present of the present of the

COMBUSTION of COAL, CHEMICALLY & PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED. With enhanced plates.

By CHARLES WY WILLIAMS, Eq.

Londow Emplain, Marchaell, A.Co., and J. Wears, Immingsion: Wrightion & Weight.

The Properly and Chassa-bills, masser Ross, are coulings of this upper less and family and the real plates of the super less and the properly of the super less and the properly

carboniferous limestone, which must have been familiar to them, dipy conformably to, and resting upon, the strata tiley were piercing, they would have saved much expense and waste of time.

At Bircham-hill, near Newland (three and a half miles south-east Monmouth), the old red sandstone appears to have been forced up three the carboniferous limestone—a supposition which is strengthened by strata dipping in every direction—but, it must be observed, that the varieties of the conjouncested with Bircham Wood. On the other hand, the currence of the conjounceste at Bircham, when taken in connection with diversity of dip, supports the supposition of an upthrow in this vicular apot. The surrounding limestone dips regularly into the coal-fand is apparently undisturbed. It may be worthy of notice, that this or glomerate, at Bircham, forms, with that at Buckstone on the north, Adiberton Common on the south, a line of conglomerate nearly paralle the general conformation of the coal-field on the south-west. Near berton Common the dip of the old red is not always great, but we through every degree of inclination, and over a large part of the surfusial, and, when that is the case, a slight unduistion makes the dip vary quite a different point of the compass, as is indicated by the arrows in map. This nearly level position of the old red annuation greatly increase the difficulty, where it occurs, of distinguishing that formation from new red sandstone; but, in general, the upper beds of the old red are un highly inclined than the lower; though, in the Tidenham Chose-hi south of Herelsfield, where such is the case, the mountain limestone of forms to the gentle dip of the lower beds. Sometimes the angle, not ever the country, the distinction mentioned in the Geological Transtions (account series, vol. i. p. 204), between the middle and lower different point of the conformation of the middle and lower different point of the series, vol. i. p. 204), between the middle and lower different point of the capacity and the middle and lo

forms to the gentle dip of the lower beds. Sometimes the angle, not even of the upper beds, is great, particularly along the whole of the Alberton Common district.

In this country, the distinction mentioned in the Geological Transactions (second series, vol. i. p. 1841), between the middle and lower divisions of the old red, seems hardly maintainable. Cornations nodules occur in the very lowest beds in the Severn Cliffs about Gateombe, opposite the transition limestone; also in the cliffs on the left bank, between the outcrop of that limestone and Sharpness Point, and they are found at Blakeney. On the other band, the flagatones are by no means confined to the lower beds, but are more common in those of the Mill Rough and the hills west of Blakeney, in a higher part of the series than that in which any cornations nodules occur.

For a few miles east of Lydney the country, for the most part, consists of clay, except, perhaps, the upper beds along the Mill Rough and Horage Wood; but even in these localities, the sandatone by no means exclusively prevails. The position of the small stone beds of the old red so settlines varies singularly near the surface, lying thus (see fig.), owing apparently to unequal depositions. Such fections occur in the turnpike-road east of Alvington, and some way east of Lydney. Along what may be called the Blakeney range of the old red, from Newnham to Aliberton, the dip is from the river, or towards the Forest.

A second dip, always gentle, but quité different—via., towards the north-east, is met with in the Aliberton Common ridge, also from Aliberton Chapel to Bream Lodge, and in the lower strats belonging to the old red, which extend nearly to Woolaston. This ridge of conglomerate is intersected, in one place, by a cross fault, raising the part furthest from the Severa, and affecting the outline of the limestone, but the distonation cannot be traced into the body of that formation, or far into the lower part of the old red. The line of hills, which may be called the Chase-hills, fro

the declivity in the ground than from their according position in that direction. This observation will apply to their outcrope on the north also, from a little south of Symmouds gate to Joyford and Carter a-piece Meend. At this place the line of division, "ranging from Bic Stade to Carter's -piece Meend, between the inclined or eastern and the horizontal or western part of the bed, emerges to the surface, and the coal crops out in opposite directions, for some distance, from the Whimberry Stade to Carter's -piece Meend; but, beyond the latter point, the two beds crop conformably with those above them, into the valley of Lisbrook.

Mr. Mushet observer, that this line of division causes the western side to dip gently to the west, and afterwards to rise again, forming on Coleford Meend a slightly inclined basin rasher than a horizontal bed. At Oakwood mill the "Coleford High Delf" is not worth working, probably from the effects of a fault. The divergence observable in the outcrop of the beds to the morthward, arises from the decrease in their angle of position. The Trencher Delf begins to be workable coal about north of Bream; but its range has been traced from the clay observable in its line of outcrop; and, though of little consequence to the miner, it should not be altogether diaregarded by the geologist.

disregarded by the geologist.

At Lidbrook Valley, on the north of the coal field, there is a contortion on each side, which throws down the High Delf coal, in one instance, seventy yards, and in two others thirty yards each (see the accompanying diagram, which is parallel with the strike, or at right angles to the dip of the beds.) The tenyards of coal ceases as a covering to the coal before we reach Carter's-piece Meend, and its absence ie, probably, connected with the effects of the fault, for, on showing this section to Mr. Mushet, he confirmed the details, as received from a practical miner, but reversed the order, making the double contertion on the western side of the valley, and the seventy yards depression at one step, on the eastern, where this section is represented to be. In the double step the disconding portions are usuless soal, and represented to be dust and dirt. The local name for this contertion is "horse," whence "Horse Lea."

From Worcester Lodge, near Colaford, to Bury-hill, is a line of disturbance, the course of which is marked, on the surface, by a series of pends, called Howler's Well, Leech Pool, Crabtree Pool, Hooper's Pool, and Hall's Pool. It is possible the water may be kept up by the clay in the fault, which is said to be 200 yards thick, extremely hard, full of silicified wood, and, when acted on by powder, it separates without disturbing the surrounding mass, ret causes much trouble to the miner. One coal-field, there is a contortion on each side which throws down the High Delf coal, in on

wood, and, when anset on by prover, it separates without disturbing the surrounding mass, yet causes much trouble to the miner. One branch of the fault ranges to Elmore-mill, and others are said to diverge along its course, but they have not been defined. These are the only interruptions to working the coal of any only interruptions to working the second and in those found occasionally in other pits occur here, but they are of temporary inconvenience.

Above the "Trencher" is a bed called "the Spider," which is wrought at Gorsehill, about a mile south of Coleford, and in

hill, about a mis sound or Colonia, and in po other place, as far as could be ascertained. Ahave the "Coleford High Delf" is the "Whitington's Delf," known also as the "Yard Coal." It is worked principally in Bream district, but is found at Dark hill, and

Bream district, but is found at Dark-bill, and its clay is said to have been out through in a shaft sunk to the west of Birch-bill Lodge, though no trace of easil was observed. From its position in the series, it is presumed to be the same bed, with that which crops out again on Carter's-piece Meend, at Nail-bridge; and it thins out on the west side of the field in the Hayward Enclosure, with several others, including the strata of sandstone in which the coal beds occur. This fact was proved by a level driven by Mr. Moses Tesgue at Cinderbrot-bridge, from the "Charchway," one of the clay beds, to the "Coleford High Delf," without meeting with any other coal seam. At Staple-edge Enclosure the "Whittington's" is brought in again with the strata of sandstone, and is traceable thence to the Bream district.

In again with the strate of sandstone, and is traceable themes to the Bream district.

The "Nag's-head," or "Yorkley" seam, is nearly parallel to the Brazilly shove it, and the "Whittington's below, except in Rusrdean-hill Enchoure, where the true position has not been well ascertained. The outcrop of the sandstone beds may be easily traced by the step made in the warring away of the clay and coal, leaving a projecting hard ledge of rock. In the clay beds there is no such guide; and the information collected from the miners, and occasional truces in coal, have been reflected from the miners, and occasional truces in coal, have been reflected from the miners, and occasional truces in coal, have been reflected from the miners, and occasional truces in the "Parkend High Delf." This bed is occasionally called the "Lowery," and is well known around the field by these names. Those above it are not an generally worked, and the outcrop has not been so well accertained. The uppermost seam, called the "Woor Green," is known only near Cinderford-bridge, or a little seat of Yeutree-brake Ledge, where it has been wrought. In outcrop, near Crahtree Ledge, is supposed to belong to the cause bed; and one was through in digging the well at the "Speech-house," may be constituted in the structure of the ground. The dutted line in the map defines the seamting of it; and this approxition is, in some measure, confirmed by the atreatment the and the "Parkead High Delf" are more above.

the structure of the ground. The dotted line in the map defines the charle course of the outcrop.

The beds between this and the "Parkeod High Dolf" are encoursed Mr. Mushet's List and Section (Gred. Trans., second arrise, vol. 1, 790), but all embarours to trace them around the field larve been unsecasfel. An attempt has been made in the map to mark the outcrop the principal helds of coal. Those belonging to the Hock, or Lower rice, being far: it from each other and thicker, are head known. Where information was obtained by personal observation, or from good authorities may obtained by a continuous line, but where the data were information was obtained by a continuous line, but where the data were information was obtained by a continuous line, but where the data were information; "I marked by a broken line.

The "Charekway," or "Oakonhill," and the "Parkend High Delf," Lower, "(Lower, high!), being ment worked or best known, have melected to define the range of the upper or argifications bede, and a five others (according to Mr. Mushet's List), which occur between melected to define the range of the upper or argifications bede, and a five others (according to Mr. Mushet's List), which occur between melected to define the range of the upper or argifications bedeen the second attacked to the intervening row space. These above the "Parkend High Delf" have not been extended satisfacturity enough to be insected, and the "Woor Green for his board dated in, from conjecture, but after an attentive obsertion of the construction of the ground, with the exception of its known rows near Conderford. I have one, and to ward lives an attentive obsertion man Clinderford. It is the markshapehand of Alberton, and to wards lives and to market lives.

occurs immediately below the Trencher coal, and, probably, accompanies if cound the field, though the workings have not been sediciently extensive to prove it. In the neighbourhood of Alberton, and towards fireme, sive to prove it. In the neighbourhood of Alberton, and towards fireme, the very apparament, and mostly the lowest bede of the limestons, seem to be those which produce trees, but principally the apparament. The position is marked by a line of rocky ground, some parts of which, called "mosels," are the effects of anciend exacustions, and are nearly continuous from the Ohl Park Wood to beyond Clearwold. The limestone which excuss in the millistone grit, at Charwell Mound, is colitic, and partly shedly; but it is not thick, though, probably, continuous to Oakwoodswill.

The Newent coal-field, though not included in the way, describe a new and weatern range may be sufficiently understood by dearing a little from Oranhall Charech westward along the break, to the roud four Newent to Rose, a little to the west of Kitosi-green; thence it may be traced on the west of Kitosi-wood, where the one measures are well marked, and along the read to Asten Inglana, so fee as the end of the wood; and afferwards by the western edge of Clished's Mino, or Mound, to where the commons.

\* This lies is assert paramete to what is amounted to be the line of greatest depress.

land joins the Newest Woods, and ever for a short distince within the words. At this place the ceal measures appear to rest upon the transition series, but at Kilcot. green, or rather to the east of it, on the old red sandatone. The eastern side is overlaid irregularly by a magisture of the new red system, formed principally of silkious pubbles; and it occasionally assumes the appearance of a bed of gravel, but in no case does it resemble the magnesian limestone. Over this bed are other similar conglomerates which alternate with strata of sandatone, dipping at a low angle

resemble the magnesian limestone. Over this bed are other similar conglomerates which alternate with strata of sandstone, dipping at a low angle (five degrees) to the eastward.

The western side of the field is composed of a fine-grained sandstone, with small quartzoes particles occasionally disseminated through it; the stone is generally iron shot, and sometimes thinly laminated, and contains specks of coally matter. At Hill-house, previous to working the coal, a boring was made to the depth of fifty yards, and the following beds were passed through, according to information received from one of the workmen employed in the undertaking:—Red clay, 30 yards (new red sandstone); sand rock, 4 feet; clod, or clay, 8 ditto; coal, 7 ditto; clod, 4 ditto; coal, 2 ditto 6 inches; clod, 15 ditto, coal, 4 ditto. The rest of the boring was through clod or clay. The saven-foot coal was the bed principally worked; but it was much disturbed, and dipped rapidly, or two feet in a yard, to the north-east or east. In 300 yards, four faults of considerable magnitude were encountered, and the coal contained a large quantity of sulphur. These circumstances, with the coal contained a large quantity of sulphur. These circumstances, with the coal contained a large of the work. Several other attempts have been made at Bowledon Farm, about a mile to the south-west of Newent, where the coal is apparently near the surface; and, as it is said to be seven feet thick, it is probably the same bed as that which was worked at Hill-house. The fuel, however, is better, and leas charged with sulphur than at that point. No engine was used, but numsrous pits were dug, from which it may be inferred that unskilful means were employed to extract the coal. No attempt has been made for several years. It is possible that the nearness of this coalfield to the sutclinal line, ranging from the Valley of Woolhope by Mayhill to the Severn, may be the cause of the disturbances found in the strate; for the measures are so far advanced to the westward, at Clifford

THE FAULT BETWEEN LYDNEY-PARK AND DENBIGH-LODGE,

THE FAULT BETWEEN LYDNEY-PARK AND DENRIGH-LODGE,
FOREST OF BEAN.

It has been correctly stated (Geol. Truns., second) series, vol. i.,
p. 286), that along a certain portion of the edge of the Forest coal-field
the limestone is cut off by a fault. This fault extends somewhat further,
though not in a completely straight line; for, near the west-end of Aliberton, where the strata, dipping with those at Aliberton Common, join
the beds which dip conformably to the Blakeney range, a fault begins, separating these two dips from one another. The strata which this fault
divides, in proceeding northwards, and in which three different dips appear, sre, first, old red on both sides; then, after passing the chapel, old
red on the right, and limestone on the left; in Lydney-park there is limestone on both sides; then, at the back of the Red-bill, the fault divides
the miliatone grit on the left from limestone on the right. It afterwards
makes a little turn to the right, apparently just beyond the junction with
the lower coal, and cuts across the end of the limestone first, and then of
the upper beds of the old red, and of the conglomerate, and some of the
beds under it. At the same time, the strata to the left of the fault, which
are here the coal measures, change their direction, and dip thenceforward. are here the coal measures, change their direction, and dip thenceforward nearly as those on the right. From that point, therefore, the fault is marked by the omission of the limestone, on the surface, and not by any

great difference of dip.

For some distance the strata on each side are nearly parallel to one another and to the fault (see the accompanying diagram); but after entering the forest, it is conjectured, for it is difficult to determine, from the thickness of the new plantations, that mine, from the thickness of the new plantations, that there is a sort of converse in some respects from that which occurs near Lydney; for while the coal measures, d, continue to range parallel to the fault, the upper beds of the old red, a, which had been cut off near Lydney, gradually and obliquely come in again, as inferred from the dip; and then, at Denbigh-lodge, the fault turns for a short distance at about 45° to the left, and cuts across the end of the conglomorate, d, the beds above it, a, and the limestone, b, which are thus restored to the surface at the valley of Blackpool Brook. It is presumed that, at this spot, the fault returns to its former direction, and does not terminate, for the milistone grit is not restored at this point, though the limestone, b, is, but gradually appears farther on, c. Though, in one sense, the fault which exists near Aitherton may thus be considered as continued into this great fault from the Levek-Pool to beyond Denbig rest fault from the Levek-Pool to beyond Denbigh-lodge, another description of continuation of it, this great fault from the Leuch Pool to beyond Den-bigh-lodge, another description of continuation of it, is in the line or axis which runs into the coal-field through the successive points of acute flexure made by the different beds or "delves" of coal. This flexure or irregular basis shape seems here moulded by the two unconformable dips of the old red, which the fault at Ailberion divides; but they seem to bend from one position to the other less abruptly, and with less dislocation of the strats, than near Ailber-ten. It is assessed because, that at the bend of ton. It is suspected, however, that at the bend of the upper coal beds at Whitecroft, there is some little dislocation; and, very possibly, near Lydney, the Coleford High Delf does not bend so completely without dislocation, as it is represented to do in

the map.

In that part of the line where the fault runs nearly
In that part of the line where the fault runs nearly In that part of the line where the foult runs nearly parallel to the strata on both sides, it has not been found possible to distinguish clearly one formation from the other, or, consequently, the exact line of dislocation. The characters of the millistene grit and old red are likewise not well defined. A remarkably hard, fine-grained, purplish rock occurs, in white clay, at Old Croft, also at a spot further on in the Forest, and a similar rock appears near Bream. It constitues contains quarts pebbles, and is, possibly, a variety of millistone grit. It has a slight mixture consetines of calcarcous matter, and linestone itself is here occasionally subcritinate to the grit. Its position, however, partakes somewhat of the obscurity, already mentioned, respecting this line of fault, from the Leech Pool, near Lydney, to Old Croft, in the Purcut.

Finar Use or Coat as Fuzz.—It is understood by coal miners that no distinct period can be ascertained when coal was first used for fuel in any part of England. By the proclamation of Edward the First, and again in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find onal was prabibited in London during the sitting of Parliament, lost the healths of the Knights of the Shire should suffer during their residence in the metropolit; it appears, however, from a charter of Edward II., dated 1315, that the coal of Durbyshire was in use, and that the Lord of Alfreton, Thomas de Chawerth, granted to the monks of Boauchlef Abbry, near Sheffield, permisnion to supply them Derbyshire.

Derhyshire.

Approximate Air.—Mr. Clarke, of Whitehaven, delivered a lecture on the sobject of atmospheric air in that town on Wedsonday week; the lecture began by pointing out the importance and utility of an acquaintance with the atmosphere account us, which bears so very important a part in all our enjoyments, and is so absolutely essential to life itself, and then proceeded to show the materiality of the atmosphere, which he did in so clear and satisfactory a measure that the conclusions arrived at must have been obvious to every mind. The weight, compressibility, and classicity of air were next classificated; after which followed an impairy into the general pressure of the atmosphere, and an explanation of the construction of the common becometer, concluding with some expendingly interesting remarks on the rarefaction and condensation of sir. The language of the lecturer was clearly and classical throughout, the deductions at once legical and striking, and the experiment leasing and instructive.

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SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ROTATORY MOTION, AND IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

Juseph Woods, civil reginere, late of Lawa, piece, Lambeth, but now of the Vuican Foundry, sear Warrington, Lancashire, for certain improvements in bocomotive-engines, and also certain improvements in machinery for the production of rotatory motion, for obtaining mechanical power; which improvements in anchinery are also applicable for raising or impelling failes, Nov. 22.—The first part of this invention relates to locumotive-engines.

The first improvement under this head consists in using loose wheely with locumotive-engines, to enable them to travel round curves more easily. One of each pair of wheth belonging to the front and hind stress of the engine in the travel round curves more easily. One of each pair of wheth belonging to the front and hind stress of the engine in the travel round in the contract of the contract in the travel round in the contract in the travel round by the friction of contact against the axie, carries up and distributes a continuous supply of oils to the persphery of the same, as it reveals in the travel one reversing shaft, to act simultaneously upon both eccentric rouls and forks, and bring them into or out of grew with the weigh-hear pin; and also in the manner of applying the bearings of the weigh-hear pin; and also in the manner of applying the bearings of the weigh-hear shaft. The reversing shaft has two arms or levers fared on it, at an angle to each other, the ends of which are connected by suitable links to the friction of the recent in the reversing shaft, and is countered by a rot on the handle under the connected shaft, and is countered by a rot of the handle under the connected shaft, and is countered by a rot of the familie links of the region shaft, and is countered by a rot of the familie links to the rotal shaft of the region of the region shaft, and is countered by a rot of

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STEAT;

James Colley Murch, surgeon, Barustaple, Devon, for certain improved means of producing heat from the combustion of certain kinds of fuel. Drc. 8.—These improved means consist in impelling a sufficient quantity of at mospheric air streams downward, upon the surface of the coals in furnaces, instead of allowing it to ascend through fire-bars in the ordinary way. This principle is first shown is applied to a stationary buller; beneath the builer, instead of allowing it to ascend through fire-bars in the ordinary way. This principle is first shown is applied to a stationary buller; beneath the builer, instead of the ordinary fire place, there is a deep cavity filled with coals, called the coal clear, its bottom being a plate furnished with two touther racks and guide-bars, so as to be raised to the top of the cavity as the fuel is consumed. This plate is furnished on each side with hinged flaps, which lie close against the sides of the cavity, and prevent the coals from escaping. In order to guard against the jamusing of the coals, the cavity or coal clear is made a trifle larger at top than at bottom; a difference of one loch cauch way being said to be sufficient for a coal chest four feet deep. A main pipe connected with a revolving fan, or other suitable blower, passes in at the from of the boiler, through the bottom of which short tubes project downwards, which direct the streams of air upon the surface of the fuel. The furnace is lighted by placing live coals, or chips, shavings, &c., on the top of the fuel, and passing a moderate stream of air down upon it, when the surface of the coals. As the fuel is consumed, it is raised by a couple of wheels and pinions, which work in the racks of the plate upon which the coals are supported. The same principle is shown with such modifications as are necessary to adapt it to locemotive and to marine steam-bollers; in the former engit from one of the running wheels; the cuals are raised by two screws, one right handed, the o IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HEAT.

NEW PATENTS FOR DECEMBER.

W. H. Fox Talbot, Eng., Lapcock Abbey, With, for improvements in a correcting metals with other metals, and in entouring metallic surfaces. Ashn Hell, sugar refuser, Breezes Hill, Rateliff-highway, for improvement construction of believe for generaling steam, and in the application of mechanical power.

Charles Lower, civil cagineer, Half-monn-street, Prendilly, for improvement stream engineer, and which improvements are also spationable in raising or fit

ments in conducting stream-regions.
William Edward Newton, civil engineer, Chancery-lases, for certain imperevenents in lamps and torsters, and in the meson of engalping sir and best thereto be the enquest of removasion—being a communication.

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at least twelve months more will clapse before it will be opened to it spection of the public. The house, No. 5, in Craig's-court, is fatin for the museum, and the adjoining, No. 6, for the repository of m records; the former being under the direction of Mr. De la Becke, Government geologist, and Mr. R. Philipps, who will have charge of extensive laboratory for the analysis of soils, Ac. Five recons are hithelt up with coholosts, and anomyst the speciments already in the man are the whole of those of some collected by the commissioners appoint to impaire into the best material for the construction of the two Han of Parliments, with many others collected in the ordenesse surveys, gifts from many private sources, as well as deplicates from the Bell Museum.

Canala in Remanne,—According to a superior of 24 forms in Great Parliments. ed to the in Mr. De la Becke, the will have charge of an Fire rooms are being

CANALS IN ENGLAND. -- According or are 180 canals in Greet Britain, azi wass of 30,000,000C, sterling.

PION OF NRS. but now of revenents ry for the which im-ing fluids, giass. heels with sily. One e engine is a allowed

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RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZET

The street comment and the street of the s

the enemy as a proof of his activity and energy.

A conversation then caused as to whether Mr. Humphreys was not liable for the great lorses the company had sustained in consequence of his neglect and had management.—The Chairman stated that it was the instantion of the directors to take legal advice upon the subject; and Mr. Svyain declared he would willingly pays call of the, per share to presecute Mr. Humphreys—a sentiment that the proprietors present seemed generally to agree in.—The Chairman's stated that the directors held in hand one-half his askey, and that the amount paid to him at Rio Doce was done under protest. A motion was then mode, seconded, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Harris he appointed a director of the company.—The Chairman, in recommending Mr. Harris, stated that he was the largest shareholder in the company. He (the chairman) then recommended a call of 11, per share to meet hills that had been drawn in the Brazilis.—A long conversation took place upon this motion, but, after some explanation, it was carried unanimously.

During the discussion several specimens of the Rio Doce reasemond were exhibited, which displayed a very face figure, and accured to hear out the statement of several parties who understood the matter, that the need from Rio Doce was superior to any other. Ahout forty tons of this wood are now in England, and there are at present above 600 tons of wood, equal in quality to the specimens, a waiting at the bar of the Rio Doce to be shipped for England, some of which was affinched in dismeter to the rough, or an isomore large that the figure of the wood should be sent to this country out that alipe, in order that the figure of the wood should be sent to this country out that alipe, in order that the figure of the wood should be sent to this country out that alipe, in order that the figure of the wood should be sent to this country out that alipe, in order that the figure of the wood should be sent to this country out that alipe, in order that the figure of the wood shoul

Instead was established to details persons of competent chill into the total the iron made by them was annaufactured by the plaintiff. The map point was, whether, if such a resembliance existed, the defaulants were quanisted with the fact. It would not be necessary for him to go through the evidence which had been brought before them. He need not say the later was no insitution, that was, if there was not such an insitution as an decisive persons of critinary care and skill, no action like the present wile against the dedundants, because this was not an action brought against the dedundants, because this was not an action livenght against the dedundants, because this was not an extine throught against the mark of the plaintiff, for if it had been an action of mining, and they had continued to use the mark after notice given, no de they would then have been liable. With regard to the initiation which alleged to have been made in 1837, he thought upon the evidence, but jury must judge for themselves, that it might be thrown out of the or The mark turned out to be "W," followed by a small "o," and it certained by the mark turned out to be "W," followed by a small "o," and it certained to be "W on "would pass with any person of despones for the letters "W" and "C "of the come size. The question, he ever, of the similarity between "W. O." and "W. C." deserved more a alteration. There could be no doubt, that if these letters were at all tiegible, and if the dealers is iron were all acquainted with the English alphet, "W, C." and "W. O." could not be mistaken for each other, but would have to say whether, considering the subject matter on which alamp was marked, circumstances might not affect the elearers and tinctness of the letters. Upon the second question—vir., whether the foundants had the intention and object to carry the fraud into defect, the jwould have to say whether the stamp was affixed for the purpose of gett passession of the market, or in the new affixed for the purpose of gett passession of the market,

defendants.

GAS FITTINGS—INGRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

COURT OF CHANGRY—DEC. 21.

CARTER s. JONES.—The was an appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor of England, dissolving an injunction granted or purfs. The plaintiff is a manufacturer of gas-fittings, and the preprietor of a potent for an improved vaive, by which a province is made against the liability of the brane cocks affixed to gas pipes to become corousled, by the addition of a leather on-vering, and gas is supplied to different branches in a regulated quantity; the defeedant is also a gas fitter, and, in the course of business, a parchaser of the plaintiff's lavention. In April, 1984, he required a vaive of a different shape from that made by the plaintiff, and obtained permission, as he alleges, to manufacture ten or a dozen for himself, as the plaintiff die on thish it worth his while to manufacture a new shape to supply the small demand of the defendant. In November the injunction was obtained on a bill field alleging a piracy of the invention; but the Vice-Chancellor, at the hearing, was of opinion that the plaintiff could not sustain his case.

Mr. RICHARDER and Mr. FOSTER now moved to restore the injunction, contending that the defendant had acknowledged the piracy.

Mr. RICHARDER, and Mr. FOSTER now moved to restore the injunction, contending that the defendant had acknowledged the piracy.

Mr. WARNINED, on the other side, directed his lordship's attention to the fact, that the allegation of the plaintiff was met by the answer of the defendant, alleging permission and effecting componantion, and that there was no other evidence. It is such a state of things, if the case came to a hearing, there could be no decree. The defendant positively denied that he had made more of the vaives than the plaintiff gave him permission to make, and stated that the proceedings against him were commonanced at the time of his moving into a house in the same street with the plaintiff gave him permission to make, and the appeal must, therefore, he diamined with costs

### STOCK-EXCHANGE SPECULATIONS.

STOCK-EXCHANGE SPECULATIONS,
COURT OF QUEEN'S RENEW-DEC. 22.
GREEN C. MURRAY.—The plaintoff in this case is a stackbroker, and the
defendant, Thomas Lamin Murray, in a gentleman connected with the Metropolitan Wood Pavement Company, and a great many other speculations.
The defendant having employed the plaintoff in come dealings upon the StocksExchange, became liable upon a settling day, September 16, 1930, for aftic,
being shown to proceed to France at the time, the plaintoff called upon him
for the necessary funds to defray the deficient balances. In these circumstances Mr. Murray agreed to give Mr. Green couse shares in the Paris and
Rouen Rallway, and one 2000, share in the Motropolitan Wood Pavement
Company. Notiting appeared upon the present occasion as to the railroad
shares; but the setion was brought for the non-delivery of the share in the
Wood Pavement Company.

Mr. Tarestonn (with whom was Mr. Warren) stated the case for the plaintiff, and part in one or two letters, the effect of which he contended to be that
the defendant had agreed to transfer to the plaintiff the 5000, share in question.

Mr. Caringwith (with whom was Mr. Carrel) submitted to the court,
that open the state of the record it was occasion to prove an actual demand
of the share, multiant the evidence had shown that the demand was not for
the share, multiant the evidence had shown that the demand was not for
the share, smitting the 1000 for the produce of it when disposed of,—After some short discursion upon the subject, Mr. Thesigne submitted to be ann-outled.

RIGHT OF SEARCH INTO THE YIELD OF MINERAL PROPERTY.

custion upon the subject, Mr. The signs submitted to be some-suited.

RIGHT OF SEARCH INTO THE YTELD OF MINKRAL PROPERTY.

VICE CHANGELONG COUNT—BODE 24.

BLARELING C. WILLIAGON.—His. Honous gave judgment in this cause. The bill use fired for the purpose of having it declared that the plantiff was entitled to a right of entry on certain coal mines in the county of Warnick. The question turned principally upon the corenants and agreements relating to the mines. His Honour made a decree for specific performance of the agreement of the fith April, 1933, and referred it to the Master to settle a conveyance the Master was to give to the plaintiff and his agents the right to enter upon the mines at all reasonable times, for the purpose of succritation what quantity of reads was gretten or worked in each year, the Master to have liberty to state special electromatances.—The question of costs was reserved, with liberty to apply.

MOUNTAINS AND CAVERNS IN THE MOON.

It is remarked by Dr. Brewster—"The mountain conserve of the moon hears a stronger reasonablence to the lowering enhibility and terrife raggedones of the Alphot regions than to the towering enhibitive of loss elevated countries. Hoge masses of rear rice to the new from the plains, and raise their peaked mannits to an homosome height in the sir, while perjecting craps spring from their prograd facts, and threat engine fitted to from morth seat to travel numerous losses and continuented fragments, which time seems to have detarled from their persent mass; and when we assume the remarked we had only contemplated in its effects, to shoot to be extendibled before us in term colone reality. The mountains called the Appendicts which reverse a portion of the ones of the form morth seat to enter a stream of the which see are no loss removable to make hear on the proposition which we had only contemplated in its effects, to shoot to be extendibled before us in term colone reality. The mountains called the Appendicts of the part of the sound contents and the second of

were removed; and that the locar outlier are either intended for the exergition of each r, or find they can the best of lakes and one which have been then of each part of the terminate of the entering of each have and one which have been affected a strong proof of the frenth of this theory."

Denaty and Mestame thencourse. Science - The first general meeting of this accient will take piece in Dealey, on the 20th of each meeting of this accient appropriately of placing the proceeding, which are appropriately of placing the proceeding, which are appropriate he so of a particularly independent on he for an exclusive produced to his process. Four and first a process new potent portable steam-congine, the parts of which, but because of closes the each party of the control of the each congression. The business our exacts new potent portable steam-congine, the parts of a him, though our exactly one, our extremally simply in this creampeant, The business or combination of business in a consequentiarity small space, has a very large nection as appeared in the direct action of the first grant, has a standardness of closes with great accounty of the of the angles and business as placed to parts of the control by a first hone amplies is should those first by face fact, sequenting to brackward, and this cost not more those but by face fact, sequenting to brackward, and the cost not more than the fact of them.

AST TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.—The directors hereby give notice, that all shares in this give notice, that all shares in this company whereon the First Call of Five ings per charac (due on the 16th day of April land) and receasin suspend after the lay of January next, will be absolutely FORFEITED.—And the directors by give further notice, that all obares whereon the fecored Call of Five Shillings bare-idue on the 25th day of October lasti shall remain anguld after the said ag of January next, will also be absolutely FORFEITED.

By order of the board,

S. EUXTON, Sec. of Tretoil Mining Office, 6, 8t. Middred's-court, Dec. 16.

### MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

LN	THE	E K	NEUING	WEEK.	
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### PUBLIC COMPANIES

MEETINGS,			
Bridgend Railway Wyndham Arma, Bridgend Boc.	27		H.
Puget's flound Agricultural Co 4, Fenchurch street			
Bolivar Mining Association 9, Warnford-court			
Bable Steam Navigation Company George and Vulture Tavern			
Colonial Bank London Tavern Jan.			
London Bocks Company Dock House, New Bank-buildings	4		
Imperial Fire Office Sun court, Cornbill	4		1.
Royal Santiago Mining Company . St, Broad-street buildings			1.
Vanahali Water Works Office, Kennington-lane		1	2.
Northern and Eastern Railway London Tuvern	6		2.
Reversionary Interest Society . A., 17, King's Arms.yard	4	1	2.
Rest and West India ! ochs Dock house, Billiter square	7		2.
Provincial Bank of Ireland 4', Old Broad-street	13	1	2.
Wherry Mining Company Union Hotel, Pengancu			
Sark Mining Company Office, Guernary			
S. Metropolitan Gas-Light & CokeCo. There Tune Tavern, Borough	34	1	14.
EALLA.			

	EALLS.	
Cambrian fron and Spelter Co	241 Dec.	29 London Joint Stock Bank.
West Wheal Jewel Mining Area.	100	31 London and Westminster Bani
Northern and Eastern Railway.	54 Jan.	1 Masterman and Co.
South Eastern Saliway Company	M	8 Glyn and Co.
London & Birmingham Railway	101	18 As former calls,
frish Waste Land Im. Society	Marca var	15 As former calls.
Southampton Docks Company	Marrie	15 London and Westminster Bank
Bouth Australian Banking Co	241	15 Currie and Co.
Moyal Mail Steam-Packet Co	M	20 As former calls.
Rin Doce Company	14	22 Union Bank of London.
Irish Wasts Land Im. Society	IL April	15 As former calls.
Approximately and the pro-	DIVIDENT	16.

Labigh Coal & Navigation Co	DIVIDEND		-	4.		584	ine	4	646			
Bank of British North America												
Fasuar Silver lead Mining Co .	M. per cent	Office		 0.6	**						- 21	
last London Water-Works		Office	**	 		**	**				84	
lational Bank of Ireland.	6 per cent	Bank		 6.6						**		
ational Provincial Bk. of Eng.												
outhwark Bridge Company												
lexican and S. American Co		Office										

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

n of several valuable papers are necessarily postponed, all which shall,

Many Sparayton. - Several letters are postponed

mmunications, of Mr. U. Thompson" (Imcrovement on the Patent of Mr. sr, for Using Stone Coal in the Smith's Fire;—" Vindex" on the Durham ty Coal Company—Mr. Tregash:—A. T. J. Martin—"An Inquirer "—" A Miner." Ao., shall be published in next Journal.

We have not received the promised communication of "D. E."— Vale.

Is consequence of the numerous applications made to the Rétire on unject of Adver

is sensely which have approved in the columns of the Mystra Josenski, with enfiscance to articles or materials used in the working of mines and the constructioof resilvage, arrangements have been partially effected, whereby all influenciation
mecasary can be equivated on application at the after of the Josenski, as also reference made to the various models, place, drustlage, and specifications, and obseroperations may be seen, it belong indended to decide a room to that express purp secult is further annuanced, that measures are in course of bring laken for remering
the after of the Mixture Josenski the medium of arquiring information on all
matters connected with minoral property, where plans and particulars of estatus
and mining medicials for disposal may be consuited and admined. Experienced
agents in the second mining districts will underlake surcege and formula plans,
sections, and reports, on mineral property and criming underlakings.

### MINING JOURNAL. Mailway and Commercial Gajette.

### LONDON, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

The present Number closes the current year, and completes the KLEVENTH VOLUME of the MINING JOURNAL. It is not necessary for us to enlarge on the usefulness of a publication of this nature, when conducted with ability and honesty of purpose, while the increasing value of the work is manifested in the valuable and interesting correspondence which is weekly drawn forth from our ralued and valuable correspondents, without whose aid we should lack the ability, although we should still claim for ourselves honesty of purpose. The Index, which accompanies the present Number, is the best evidence we can submit as the test of our exertions in rendering the columns of the Journal useful, instructive, and inte-Several subjects of the first importance have been treated upon in a practical and scientific manner, eliciting many new ories and facts; and other contributions of a scientific character, although not strictly appertaining to mining, have created an interest with the more general reader, while the proceedings of ntific bodies have been carefully introduced. The hearings and decisions in courts of law, on subjects connected with Joint-Stock Companies, and the Parliamentary proceedings, have established the Mininu Jouanas, as a useful record, while copious reports of the proceedings of public companies, more especially Mines, Railways, and Joint Stock Banks, have been given from time to time, forming a valuable Journal of reference.

We deem it unnecessary further to advert to the contents of the Journal, or, indeed, to add more than to convey, through this mebest thanks to those who have so ably assisted and supported us by their contributions of the several valuable papers and carrespondence which have appeared during the past twelve months, justifying us fully in asserting that the present volume may vie with er of its predecessors. To their continued realous assistance we lock forward; and while our thanks are equally due to our subseribers for the support they have afforded us by contributions in another and a different shape-we can only say, and wish with scerity, to " one and all," a " Merry Christmas and a happy New Year ! "

We had compiled some few observations on the state of the sulur trade, the prospects of our home mines, and the manurures of his YOLCANIC MASESTY, but being anxious to acquire more precise information than that now before us as to the intention of the Kinn of the Two Street, is remitting the entire export duty on har from his dominions we defer their insertion until we are better informed on the subject. We cannot, however, allow an act on the part of our Government in favour of the Sunners Kane (and which was noticed in our City news of last week) to pass by without remark-we refer to the reduction of about 50 per cent, on our import duty upon olive oil from Sicily--thus the Louise oil the Remains of the species of Manuel Sucile Christon for the Louise oily of Shopping and Sharwins," communicated to the archity by Pr. Caron, F. O. S., shall be published in an entry Number.]

should hope is reciprocated in some shape. It is quite clear, however, that the miner is not likely to benefit by this reciprocity system, for we are, at the same time, given to understand that the KING of the Two SICILIES intends to remit the whole duty of 4l. 10s. per ton, which was imposed on sulphur exported from Sicily, instead of reducing it to about 11. 14s., which was to come into force on the 1st January, 1842-in which case, we must confess, we should despair of our home sulphur mines being worked and hence the heavy losses which would necessarily be sustained by their abandonment, while the English manufacturer would be left unprotected. We trust that some Member of the House of Commons will direct his attention to the subject, and while we reduce a duty on an article which is not indigenous to our soil, we may be allowed to protect our home products, and that, by a fair import duty being imposed on foreign sulphur, our mines at home might secure that protection to which they are so fairly entitled.

We are glad to learn that a general report on the situation of the miners in Belgium is now preparing in the office of the Minister of the Interior, with the view of such measures being adopted by the Government as may appear necessary for the amelioration of the condition of that body-provision being contemplated for cases of accidents, which are said to be numerous, the accounts for several successive years showing the average number of deaths annually to exceed one hundred. In addition to several proposed measures which will be submitted to the Government, the apportionment of a certain sum annually, for the instruction of the children of miners, will form one of the main features of the report, which will, doubtless, contain much valuable information connected with the mining industry of Belgium, in which from 35,000 to 40,000 are said to be employed. This report will form valuable data for the consideration of the Polytechnic Society of Cornwall, as to the best means of adopting a similar system in that county. In Belgium we find that the Government put themselves forward as the protectors of the working miner; in England private beneficence is all that the miner has to look up to, while the only asylum in his old age to which he can repair is that of the "Union." Would that things were altered, but, as example is before precept, we can only hope that, in this particular, at least, our Government will take a lesson from our continental neighbours.

A meeting of the proprietors in the Marylebone Joint-Stock Bank was held during the week, when a further expose took place of the misconduct (to use a mild term) of certain parties connected with that establishment, and the culpable neglect of others. The directors, it will be seen by the report of the proceedings, have completely forfeited the confidence reposed in them by the shareholders, who decline further to intrust them with their monies-a matter at which no one can be surprised, when it is remembered that they allowed the managing (!) director to embezzle a large amount, and sanctioned a false statement of the affairs of the company to be put forward, wherein no less a sum than 11,7154 was overstated as paid-up capital. It is not twelve months since that the board of directors, despite the defalcation on the part of Mr. HANNAY, and the misrepresentations made as to the paid up capital, actually declared a dividend of 41. per cent. out of the profitsthe bank then being in an insolvent state. It may be naturally seked, Were there no auditors? Were not the books balanced Were not the vouchers, and other documents, compared and entered, to ensure the accuracy of accounts so important as those of a banking establishment, more especially when the directors were merely the representatives, or delegates, of the body of shareholders? We fear, with the exception that there were auditors who neglected the rigid performance of their duties (for we cannot suppose a bank to be established without those offices being filled, whether nominally or otherwise), that there can be no doubt but the balance-sheet was assumed to be correct; one half hour, in all probability, effected that which would have required days of assiduous attention, and which it should have received. This system is not, however, confined in its application to the Marylebone Joint-Stock Bank, we could name several joint-stock undertakings where we know the auditorship to be a mere farce, while, in other companies, the directors contend that the only duties of an auditor are to see that Dr. and Cr. sides are properly cast, and the balance regularly brought down. We contend that the duties of an auditor are of an onerous nature; there is a responsibility devolving on the holder of that office, which it is his bounden duty to uphold in the performance of its functions, and for which he is liable to his constituents to answer. Let, then, the shareholders in publie companies pay well their auchters, who should be men fully equal to the office, whether shareholders or otherwise, for it matters not (indeed, perhaps, if indifferent parties the better), and directors would be "up and stirring," they would not display the apathy which has been the ruin of so many concerns, but would earn the money, in many cases, so fruitlessly expended in the payment of directors' salaries, and who, in nine cases out of ten, act but as a " drag upon the wheel."

### LONDON GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

society by the president in their name. In doing so Mr. Murchison read the following letter, which he characterised as containing the highest compliment which had been paid to the society since his esuscrtion with it. MOUSING AN PRESCHAPT,

None arose on l'hommour de vous sold Notes arous est l'immoniel de vous sourceser in p-a peu de praies un exemplaire de la Carte Goodogique de la France, et du primier volume de l'Espeliusifien, qui doit l'arcesipagner. Notes vous poinne de voushie blies l'affair en moire nous a la nocidié. La bicuveillance avec loquelle cons avens del acresillir per la nocidé et per plusieurs de ses commères, hen du tuyage que nous fisses ou 1920 en Angisentre. prox en otseller in prologie, none finit experts qu'elle acceptible equiem-indolgreco le travail qui esse lei presentena. None s'oublierons pas que defenavarios faites en Anglistarre our les berraises stratifiés, nons est servi-de incpale dans l'explications que nous arons faite de la France, et most te montons de la société, qui cet hien vouix nous initier a l'atmée de la goologie Au graine de l'appei qu'ils moss un't preté dans con travaux. Deseasor

MR. VIGNOLES'S LECTURES ON CIVIL ENGINEERING.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., Professor Viguoles delivered his fifth lectu "On Civil Engineering," at University College.—The present lecture was wholly on earthwork. He commenced by stating that carthwork, taken in resent extended sense of the word, was but little known to the nacie The gigantic operations in earthwork of modern times correspond with the viaducts of the ancients. Our earthwork may be confined to excavati cutting, and embankment, or getting and filling, as ordinarily de by contractors. He then went through the whole process, giving the sel-catific and common names of each description of work. With respect to the works of the ancients, in the canal made by Cyrus, the Phoesicians were the only workmen who cut the canal with slopes—all the rest emp cut straight down, and, in consequence, the former stood, while the latter fel The River Po, in Italy, was a curious instance of embankment; the careous matter, which, hardening, raises the bed of the river in a slight de-every year. The ancient inhabitants, to prevent their country from be d, were obliged to raise a small embankment on each side of river-perhaps two or three feet high-which having served for some years th desired purpose, and the bed of the river having become higher from the de-posit, the embankments required to have still more added to them, until, after the lapse of centuries, the bed of the river, from the constant deposit of calcareous matter, and the emsequent necessary additions to the embankments, to the height of thirty feet, is now several feet above the level of the sur-rounding country. This work looks like one of our modern gignatic works, but it bears no comparison to the labours of the present day, it being but a work performed from year to year, in small portions at a time, while ours have been formed at one operation. From all his researches, be, therefore, came to this conclusion, that, until late years, earthwork was but little known; he could make the same remark with respect to cutting. This work was first treated systematically by military engineers in fortifications on the enotinent after the invention of caunon; authors of that period lay many curious rules for forming ramparts. Various useful calculation to determine the best mode of making the matter taken from the ditch exactly sufficient to form the rampart, in order that there should be none either to procure or carry away. Then next is in the construction of canalage the same rules were followed as in the construction of ramparts. In roing the same calculations were made; the whole aim of the engineer being to make the imaginary line, called the "balancing line," so perfect, that the earth removed from the eminences should fill up the hollows in the irregularities of the country through which the road was to be made. The car these fine calculations was the difficulty and expense of carrying away the superfluous earth to another place. The absence of great undertakings on continent is attributable to the want of our modern appliances to get rid of the superabundant matter. In the contracts sent in by foreign works abroad, it is amusing to see the finical exactness, with which the contractors calculate the expease of removing the first 100 yards, then the next twenty-five yards, and so on increasing until they get to 300 yards youd which the price is enormous. It is only within the last three years that they seemed to have the slightest idea of the plans in use in England for faciling this work ; it is certainly not more than thirty years ago that we en menced using the tramroad. First of all the only plan was to remove the earth in barrows, then the clumsy three-wheel cart was introduced, after that ids, and now edge-rails, with the application of a locomotive, so that thirty years has changed the load from two and a half cubic yards to nearly Before railroads came into general use, deep cuttings were executed, one remarkable instance Telford has left behind him in the Birmingham Canal, which is remarkable for boldness of idea and success of exeention. Near Market Drayton there is an embankment, begun fifteen or six sea years ago, and which is not yet hardly fluished, so great has been the slipping and so difficult the remedy. This work is a remarkable instance of combined had effects of a had mixture; the slopes have fiatted down until searly in the proportion of fourteen to one, and it is now more like a hill than an embaukment. There is an instance of a deep cutting, by Dodd, at the Highgate Archway; it was intended, first of all, to make a tunne but, from the constant slipping of the earth, it was obliged to be mad open cutting. The present bold mode of cutting down large hills and filling up deep valleys, in the formation of railways, is due to George Stephenad in the construction of large cuttings and embankments for e to Telford, whilst Deld made the largest cuttings for roads. On the Holyhead-road the failure of the embankments and cuttings in the Loader clay will teach a good lesson to the young students. The point to be con-sidered is, which, of masoury, aqueducts, tucnelling, embankments, or cut tings, would be the cheapest mode of doing the work proposed. At the pre-ent time earthwork is the cheapest, for modern practice has reduced it to a price per cubic yard. In the contracts for the Paris and Rouen Railway contracts sent in by the French engineers were invariably three or four times the amount of those sent in by English contractors-thus, not withstanding the expense of transporting the workmen into France, the whole of that work is in the hands of Englishmen. The engineer, to form a just calculation, must well study the character and mechanical properties of the soil and the necessary slopes. Experience alone can teach these points. re are many varieties of the London clay, which, when cut down to a certain depth, on exposure to the atmosphere are sure to ally; another cause is, the great haste with which the embankments, &c., are formed. When the water does not penetrate, this clay is very hard, but after exposure it nelts away, like tallow, and the only remedy is to get rid of the water by When a silp takes place, the for of the embankment bulges forward; to the first instance, the surface should be well drained a sh ce from the edge—the drain to be publied, in order that the water should penetrate; borings should be made horizontally and the water tapped; when expense and time are no objects, the whole should be cut in steps, drained by means of wattles, so that, if a slip takes place, it is only force with which the tor of the embankment bulges out is such that a wall of masoury would be of no use, as it would be pushed out; the m effectual preventive, or remedy, is wattling and bush drains. When time will allow, it is better to make the embenkments in layers, and between each layer of earth putting in a course of brushwood, elippings of hedges, or wattlings. When embankments are obliged to be poured out hastly, allow them to take their natural slope, and if it slips let it remain, for however much it may be attempted to reduce it to its former shape, it will again ally and regain its position. A good practice to provide against align At the meeting hold on the 15th inst., a copy of the great Geningian Map again slip and regain its position. A good practice to provide against slips of France, by M. Dufrency and M. Eile de Benamont, was presented to the singe, so that it si and stay the slip if it takes ore; this particularly available when the work is obliged to be erected on a m singe-for instance, on the side of a bill. The learned Professor, then, for the information of the younger students, explained, by disgrams, the a of slopes, and the meaning of the expression " two feet to use," Se., and concluded by recommending that, in forming slopes, the engineer sh run some risk of alips, in order to save the great expense of removing m earth then is actually accessory—the cost of repairing these aligs being tittle in comparison. He likewed the work to an innovance on life—the to be run tuing ententiated upon by precedents. The principle in to get the greatest extent of work finished at the least possible expense, and m the great slips that have token place might have been prevented, or speedily cured, had the place he laid down been better followed.

The arat two lectures will be a continuation of the same subject.

This betractive and interesting course of lectures will, we have rebelieve, he considerably extended, from the increasing interest manifested on the subject, which is so ably treated by the faircael lecturer.) ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RETARKS ON ME. CHARLES HOOD'S PAPER "ON THE PEO-PERTIES AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF COAL."

RENARKS ON MR. CHARLES HOOD'S PAPER "ON THE PROPERTIES AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF COAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MISSING JOURNAL.

Six.—Having observed, in a former letter, that there were several chemical errors in Mr. Hood's paper, that gentleman has, through your columns, called on me to point them out. As I prefer, on all occasions,
giving a higher authority than my own, I here refer to that of Dr. Kane,
and have to request your insertion of the accompanying letter from that
gentleman, rather than going over the same ground myself. Mr. Hood's
paper, though confirming much of what I had given in my Treatise on the
Combartion of Coal, was yet so directly at variance in many respects, both
as to fact and principle, that I felt bound either to alter my own statements, should they prove to be erroneous, or observe on these of Mr.
Hood. This was the cause of my requiring Dr. Kane's opinion. I propose hereafter following up the matter through your columns, and commenting on those parts which in my opinion are erroneous or objectionable, and which Dr. Kane has not noticed, as he had access merely to the
monthly minutes of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and not to the
paper itself.—Liverpool, Dec. 20. C. W. WILLIAMS.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. HOOD'S PAPER.

BY BR. EANS.

In reply to your inquiries respecting the details in Mr. Hood's paper, presented
to the Institution of Civil Engineers, thave to observe, that there are several inconsistencies in R. a few of which is will point out. First, the light carburretted bydrogen is not among the sized producet) are decomposed by sweeping over the ignited surface
of coal, or metal of the retort, or its contents. When obtaining over the ignited surface
of coal, or metal of the retort, or its contents. When obtaining not be produced, as follows:

"Ith these beatest to bright redones it deposits half its carbous, and the residual
gas (the volume of which is doubled as found to be pure hydrogen. The products
of the distillation of coal may be arranged according

RING.

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th stage, sth, or highest temperature Hydrogen gas.

Ath, or highest temperature Hydrogen gas.

In practice, however, the results of two or three stages are always mixed together.

2d. Light carburetted hydrogen is more difficult to inflame than olefant gas [Mr. Hood's paper states the reverse.] Davy has fully proved this; and I have verified his result, that a mixture of air and olefant gas will explode at a temperature that will not produce action on a mixture of air and fully proved this; and I have verified hydrogen.

2d. The heat produced by ofefant gas, in burning, is greater than that produced by the combustion of the same volume of light carburetted hydrogen in the produced by the combustion of the same volume of light carburetted hydrogen in the product of the same in the produced by the combustion of the same volume of light carburetted hydrogen in the produced by the combustion of the same volume of light (arburetted hydrogen without any danger. The whole use of the safety lamp depends the thin, which is the anothing to do with the law of tranquit diffusion into space, with which he has confounded it.

Bit. He is also wrong respecting the source of the great heating powers of the regin fact. The text of an increased draught from the quantity of vapour formed in also quite incorrect.

The Three is nothing gained by the production of a gas requiring less oxygen (as Mr. Houd supposes) han olefant gas does, for there would them be less heat produced. The quantity of heat evolves in the burning of any body is proportional to the quantity of eary gen absorbed, and it is hence the interest of the operator to an as an anothing retract, from the article. Combustion, "I may Exassate to the law of the quantity of ear combustive substance is a prolifier of great importance in the arts, as on it degends the economic raine of the quantity of ear on the hore of the quantity of ear on the through the substance is a prolifier of great importance in the arts, as on it degends the economic raine of the pound of the pou

Laboratory of the Apoleconries Hall, Dubin.

FO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—Since I last addressed you on the subject of Mr. Charles Hood's call on me to point the errors which I had alleged were contained in his paper on the properties, &c., of coal, read to the Institution of Civil Engineers, I have received a post letter from that gentleman, and hasten to reply to it, through your columns, as I most respectfully decline converting a purely relentific inquiry into a personal altercation.

Mr. Hood calls on me, directly, to acknowledge the errors into which, he asserts, I have fallen, and, as one gentleman would to another, while, at the same time, he declines to point them out. I can only say I have again read his paper, and research that, in my opinion, it contains several chemical and practical errors, and, as I have already said, I will in dustime point them out. Mr. Hood observes, that he has also written to Dr. Kane, calling on him for a retractation of his errors on the same subject. That learned professor, no doubt, will be able to justify himself. The questions under consideration being strictly chemical and practical, I conceive it to be a matter of perfect indifference to the public, whether Mr. Hood or Mr. Williams be right, as regards the personal matter; but it is of very great importance which class of facts be the right ones, and, as neither of as should be the judge of our own views, we must both await the tribunal of public opinion. Your insertion of this letter in your next Journs! will oblige.

C. W. Williams.

THE STEAM-ENGINE—ECONOMY OF FUEL.

# THE STEAM-ENGINE-ECONOMY OF PUEL

THE STEAM-ENGINE—ECONOMY OF FUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—Probably, in no other periodical can public discussions he found more generally interesting to a manufacturing district than some I have lately observed in the columns of the Mining Journal—I allude to the questions connected with the steam-engine, and to the economy of fuel, both in its production and application. In the latter respect, I have paid particular attention to the various communications of Mr. Williams, on his theory of perfect combustion, and I am afraid, that, however there effectly—or, rather, chemically—correct he may be, he is half inclined to shirk the great question of economy of fuel, or, at least, judging from his answer to an "Inquirer on the Spot," he would make it only a secondary consideration. Now, in the present measurally depressed state of trade, it is anything but a secondary consideration—in this district at least.

The presenting the suisance of smoke is undoubtedly an object of languages at all limes; but at the present, when the employer's profits and the operative's wages are cut down to a minimum, it is an object of immeasurably small importance compared to the awing of fact. In reference to their pier of the subject, I would say that Mr. Isollock's fasters to Mr. Williams, that appeared some time age in the Journal, although

but, certainly, having sufficiently informed soyalf as to the facts on which the report is founded, by inquiry of the proprietar of the boiler, I must confess that my opinions are a good deal inclined to those of the writer; that I should certainly like to hear what Mr. Williams or others could say on the subject, for, however the parties may have erred in the practical application of his principle, in the case in question, there can be no doubt that there are difficulties suggested in the report, irrespective of the facts relating to this particular case, which many of your readers would be glad to see hendled by Mr. Williams, and particularly that part relative to the possibility of danger from explosion.

In another better I shall be glad to give you particulars of the successful introduction in this district of the patent felt clothing for boilers, Chapman's patent expansion gear, Scott's patent builer cleaner, and Mr. John Wakefield's (whose name is in the report), improvements in firing machines, each of which, if we believe the respective patentees, save 20 or 30 per cent. 1

Burnley, Dec. 13.

Berning, Dec. 15.

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GENTERSEN,—In REGISTER OF A ACCURATE,

during the three days trial of Br. Williams patent smoke consuming furnace, and

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exposed to considerable degrees of expansion and contraction afternacing, arising
designed to considerable degrees of expansion and contraction afternacing, arising
the rived holes, and the busine has become busine, to gain in a smally

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many erections of the hypothenusal line be required, alternate sides of thetriangle may be employed, or the whole elevation be effected by two semi-erections, where one might otherwise accomplish the desideratum.

Penzessee, Dec. 13.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

70 THE EDITION OF THE MINIMO JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having seen in your Journal of the 18th instant, a statement headed "History of the Rise and Progress of the Durham County Coal Company," by "Philalethes," in which he asserts that he is fully acquainted with the circumstances in which the company originated, and having carefully investigated its career since, is fully competent to utility you as to the facts of the same, I heg, in reply, to state that I have not, nor have I ever had, a single share in the company; and, consequently, "Philalethes" is in error in describing me as a director, and, if not better informed on other matters, his information is not much to be depended upon. As one of the directors of the Charence Railway Company, I dely him to produce any engagement, showing that the Clarence Company ever engaged to take 2000 shares in the Durham County Coal Company.

Landon, Dec. 24.

(We presume that Mr. Morrice's name was alone introduced by our correspondent, in consequence of it having been inserted in the prospectus of the company, which, however, we know not to be an unusual causes to be adopted by certain parties, who attach value to a name, whereby the public may be "fireced" by relying on the high respectability of the party. This, however, is rather a matter for "Philalethes" to treat with than correlevance. As regards the engagement of the Clarence Company to take shares in the Durham County Coal Company, we have this to "Philalethes".

DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.
TO THE HOFTON OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—My attention has been directed to a statement in the Journal of the 18th instant, signed "Philalethes," on the subject of the Durha County Coal Company, in which the names of Mr. Bowes and myself at introduced, and statements made entirely at variance with the real fact of the case. The author of this article states himself to be fully acquaints with the circumstances on which he writes, and that he can satisfy you to the facts he professes to narrate; I have, therefore, in the outset, I require from you his name and address.

Thomas Whilliams.

Barnard Carlle, Dec. 22.

[We decline to furnish the "name and address" of our corresponden whose remarks on the Durham County Coal Company appeared in our last as being altogether as unnual course. It is stated by Mr. Whelion, the teal facts of the case." Now, under such circumstances, there can be a difficulty on the part of Mr. W. of refuting the statements which have alread appeared in the Journal, the columns of which are equally open to the replant to the charge of which complaint is made. "Philalethes" has expressed in the charge of which complaint is made. "Philalethes" has expressed his confidence of satisfying us as to the "facts," and we doubt not he will able to correct any errors into which Mr. Whelion may incantiously fall should be think fit to insert an answer, in our pages.]

bis confidence of satisfying us as to the "facts," and we doubt not be will be able to correct any errors into which Mr. Wheldon may incantiously full, should be think fit to insert an acaver, in our pages.]

DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINITO DURNAL.

Str.,—I can well imagine that the letter which appeared in your pages last week respecting the Durham County Coal Company was a pussiler to you, its contents surprised me; let me hope that you will continue to work this vein, as we have evidently got into a new strats. Your Journal was thought, at one time, to be an excellent whip for a certain party, and you will remember that I charged you with being too indiscriminate in the application of the lash. You have at length proved your independence, and those who were foremost in arging you on may now be disposed to cry "hold—enough!" but if they expect to shulk out of the fray by any such means, "I guess" they have mistaken their man, the Mining Journal will not be the organ of a party. I had formerly to remark upon/your injustice towards Mr. Gibson. " " To fact is, Sir, that Mr. O. was almost the only man at the board of directors in this Jevoted company, who was competent, by previous knowledge, business talents, and energy of character, to asperintened and direct the complicated operations of so extensive a concern); and I am not singular in this opinion, I have conversed with other and wholly independent shareholders, who have expressed their sense of the company's obligations to Mr. Gibson. You are well aware how much depends upon directors, but in the Durham County Coal Company, if you except the solitary circumstance of their being partners in the concern, the present directors can hardly muster amongst them sufficient qualification to entitle them to be listened to on the colliery matters placed under their management. The managing director, however respectable as a Loudon stackbride, engine the supposed to be much of an authority in coal mining; then we ring the changes upon farmers a

then the company, under proper management, may see better days.

Dec. 22.

C. Sarrason

[We are glad to find that our correspondent admits the liberal princip
on which the Mining Journal is conducted, as it would appear he of
doubted our independence, but which he now considers "at length proves
We can accure him we have no party but such as treath and justice will a
hold; we have no prejudice to bias our judgment, see have we any privi interests to serve. If we do occasionally gn out of our way to giran last
mation, with the object of exposing jobbing and obsers, it is above with view of protecting the interests of the mining community and the capital
and hence articles will occasionally appear is one concome which annual
tiefy all parties. We find that Mr. Smithson complains of the weat of b
shares habits as well as regular attention on the past of the directors, or
well, "this devoted company" is "dragging its above longth along," and
with all norts of items on the Dr. tide of the account, care that of dividence
We do not pretend to after as apploine as the prarties' know hedge of it
boards—the late beauted was companied of gratients concludedly in some of
perience and practice, as demonstrated in the expense which tunk pines,
who night be equally as honest, but the proprience thought the changes
improvement. We hape they will and fact themselves a second time deceive

DOINGS IN THE NORTH—CLARENCE RAILWAY.

TO THE ESTOR OF THE MINING JOHNNAL.

Bra.—The letter of your correspondent, "Philadetics," appears to me
to expose very sad jubbing on the port of the Clerence Railway directors
with the Durham County Coal Company, although, as a thresholder in
the railway, I should always be disposed to give could to the beginning
exertions of the directors, in their endouvours to ughold so but a custom
as the Clerence Railway has bitherto been; but, enfortunately, this rail
are the Clerence Railway has bitherto been; but, enfortunately, this railference to thir pirt of the subject, I would say that Mr. Isolinch's letters to Mr. Williams, that appeared some time ago in the Journal, although the Mr. Williams, that appeared some time ago in the Journal, although the manufacturer use at the case double the quantity of cool per horse-power that it is quantity of the power of the total download power of the total download power of the fact, that in Wigness that it is quantity of the power of the total in the part of the fact of the power of the fact of the power of the fact of the power of the quantity of the quantity of the quantity of such parties, in a parties of least of the power of the fact of the power of the fact of the power of the fact of the power of the quantity of the power of the fact of the quantity of the quant

I treat y come to a different conclusion. I trust utill that the no shareholders will continue their efforts to obtain the entangement of gentlemen indepent il collery interests; and, with the improving traffic, we may be righter days for this mismanaged and depressed concern.

A CLARESCE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER.

Stocking-on-Tees, Dec. 23.

Etackton-on-Tees, Dec. 23.

[We are not surprised at soything we hear of "doings in the north," whether as regards colleries, railways, or any other joint steed undertakings, where "a jub" can be "done," as some know better bow to "do" it than our morthers friends. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas Foreter should figure no conspicuously in all these northers "doings," for here we find him as the protector (?) of the interest of the Cornforth Coal Company, who place under his superintendence and guidance the "winning" a colliery where no coal existed. The completed to correspondent as to the management being in Loudon, while the seene of operations is so far distant, is, by no means, cingular; but if work was not the ense, there would not be acqueened the London propristers will, in time, isnd them to disregged all other considerations but that of the interest of the body of proprietors at large, for it stands to reason that the affors of a company cannot be well administered when the east of government is hundreds of miles distant. In the case of the North Misland Railway, the direction and management of the undertaking was removed from London to the immediate scene of action, whereby a considerative saving has been effected in salaries and offices, while the supervision is immediate, and, we may pressine, more efficient.]

WOOD PAVING.

WOOD PAVING.

TO THE SDITCE OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—I have to request the favour of your inserting the inclosed—an efficial contradiction of the leading assertion in Mr. Parkin's letter, published in your Journal of Saturday lost. I must further trouble you with a Comment or two on a single catract from that remarkable epistolery perpetration. Mr. Parkin says—"Which of Stevens's high-sounding appellatives—'stereocomy of the cube,' or 'pilula salutaria'—will most astonish the natives,' it is not in my power to determine." This passage occurs at the close of a paragraph, in which Mr. Parkin leads your readers to believe that I have been "Iscturing" (to use his envious expression) on "Pihula Salutaria." The term "stereotomy of the cube" was originally used by the Count de Liele, in describing the process of his invention; and I have ever so quoted it. This Mr. Parkin knows perfectly well, although, to entil his disreputable mode of attack, he thought fit to attribute it to me. Of the value, import, and perfect applicability of the term no man can doubt, unless it be some unfortunate sufferer from mental obliquity. The words "Pihula Salutaria" I am not conscious of having ever written before I copied them from Mr. Parkin's letter; and I do not remember to have ever attered them. Nor-did I ever write or hecture on medicine. Is it not, then, very reasonable to suppose, that one who, like Mr. Parkin, can thus gratuitously and groundlessly impute methical quarkery to others, may be a quack in mechanics himself? With Mr. Parkin's disputes about patent rights I reiterate that I have nothing to do. In his proceedings at law I have no wish to participate; nor need I give myself the troubleto particularies some that ween he has omitted to mention. But an, by persisting in his attempt to mit me up in these maters, it appears to me that he is desirous of eliciting my opinion with re-I give myself the trouble to particularine some that even he has omitted to mention. But as, by persisting in his attempt to mix me up in these matters, it appears to me that he is desirous of eliciting my opinion with refere ce to the two patents. I have on besitation in saying, that, as far as wood paving is concerned, I believe Mr. Hodgeon's patent to be, both legally and practically, the meet valuable extant; and that of Mr. Parkin among the most worthless. And now, Mr. Editor, let me close this un profitable controversy—at least as far as I am concerned—by declaring that, whatever space may be continued to be given to his lumbrations in your columns, I shall take no further notice of Mr. Parkin's ribald non-zense or random assertions. He compliments me by saying that I am andept to most things; but I cannot compete with him in falsebood and abuse. J. Luc STRYENG

Southwark Librerry Institution, Bucaugh read, Dec 20, 192-1 beg leave to reply to pour letter of Saturday list, by obting that there insuciation whatever for Mr. Parkin's statement in the Mining Journal of it lied what the committee of the Southwark Library Institution had partiely castilemed you not to deliver a partial Secture "On Wood Pavenments," nor he disapprobathon here expressed by the committee, as a rated by Mr. Parkin, a J. Lee Sievens, Kap.

We recent that one commendant should include:

To J. Lee Rievens, Keq.

[We regret that our correspondents should indulge to personalities, and
rite is a spirit of serimony, which the question at issue renders uncolled

w. We shall, most certainly, so far as we are concerned, "close this unmitable controversy," as any further communications can only be treated as

write in a spirit of serimony, which the question at issue renders uncolled for. We shall, most certainly, so far as we are concerned, "close this unprofitable contraversy," as any further communications can only be treated as advectisements.]

CAUSE OF THE PRESENT DEPRESED STATE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

TO THE ENIVOR OF THE MINIM JOURNAL.

Sta,—Your obliging attention to inserting my two former letters, encessages not to proceed to state the result of my examination into the proceedings of the Greconwich Railway Company, as promised in my letter of the 26th November. Being, from circumstances, an occasional idle traveller along this line, the apparent deficiency of judgment and know-ledge in the way in which the business is conducted, has led one to make many inquiries, as I have really a wish to see the company occupy that respeciable station amongst railroads which it does not enjoy at present, but which its important situation, as an outlet from the metropolis for arveral different companies, entitles it to. I would caution the proprieters not in commit the same error they formerly were guilty of, and imagine that, by changing their directors, they make any advance towards improvement. I knew not how often the proprietors elect their directive, but whenever the time comes, unless there should be some congent reason for displacing an old director, or for wishing to introduce a new one, let them remain quietly—they should by all means avoid any speculative change. I find, some years ago, a cemunities appointed to investigation was to discover the extraordinary energy and assistance which had been above by a Mr. George Walter (one of their managing directors) from the origin of the company; and the chief remaining directors from the origin of the company to the time this ropert was made; this has led me to inquire what is become of this Mr. Walter to the directors, have been unfriendly to Mr. Walter, or Mr. Walter to the directors, have been unfriendly to Mr. Walter, and not worth knowing. It is no unasual t this gentleman in this particular way, and knowing how inentinable such persons are, that memory cannot purchase them, nor experience always create them. I presume these must be some good reason either on the part of the company, or on his own part, why they are not made available to the inference of the company; if such be the case, it would be well to to the inhibitors of the company; if such he the case, it would be will to procure as similarly mouthing as can be attained charaker. The directors are not deported, or required, to have that knowledge of details as to enter into all the minute affairs of the company which require a constant personal inspection—they can host exercise that general arrangement, which, if wholy congidered, should work to the greatest advantage; but without proper minutelia, their labour and attention must be upporticable and neckers. That none decided attention is required to improve the proper in improved a value of the company must be evident to every premium the proper as with a attention to all or are part of its measure above the process. grad memors. For a conpagenth against a factor of the company weath to explain the savey porson, who has paid even a slight attraction to all or any part of its managemont. I even an apology to Mr. Waller for having so freely introduced
his name, as I am name to cannot have the mont remarks this of whom be
has to complain for this liberty, and I trust be will caremo any remarks;
but he has been so offers being do to me notice, that I comble not avoid mplain for this tower, and on my notice, that I could not provid a town up after leaving for a remody for the depressed state of to him, when seeking for a remody for the depressed state of

ON MINE SURVEYING.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING FOURNAL.

Sen.—" Divers Busybodies," in their solution of the problem proposed
me in the Journal of the 27th of November, "ask" me a question—
in the Journal of the 27th of November, "ask" me a question—
The supplied to state it so to vary?" To this I by me in the Journal of the 27th of November, "ask" me a question— viz., "By what means I was enabled to state it so to vary?" To this I acawer—by actual levelling and measurement. Should they be in any part near this, while I am here I shall feel very great pleasure in showing them the coal seam, with the surface so described, and also the method I adopted in measuring its dip. I may add, that the level I propose to find is not a straight line if driven in the coal. When a seam of coal is level, or has a uniform dip, and is free from "faults," mine surveying is merely plain tailing, and requires very little skill or knowledge to perform ac-turately—viane tracing and respirator on the surface, or a maner, and strong plain sailing, and requires very little skill or knowledge to perform accurately—plane tracing and pegging on the surface, or on paper, and proof, by a table of natural sines, is all that is required; but when the coal has an undulating, or a twisted, surface (as no miner can deny it often has), the dip necessarily varies in its rate, and, when faults occur, the rate, as well as the direction, of the dip is often altered, and, in these cases, the skill and professional tact of the surreyor is required; and if we wish to treat the subject in a proper manner in the Journal, every possible case should be proposed and explained.

G. KNOX.

Featon, Potteries, Dec. 21.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

Fenton, Poiteries, Dec. 21.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MISSING JOCANAL.

SIR,—Your valuable correspondent, "A Miner," has given the working, at length, of the first part of my survey for finding the back of a lode, and, so far as the computation is concerned, he has accomplished it with mathematical precision, but he has erred in the preliminary process of converting the drafts into bearings. The survey having been made (as expressly stated in the problem) with s "left-hand disl," whereas his conversion has been made as if the instrument had been graduated from left to right. His result determines the bearing of the wenty-four drafts to be 8.88° 28° W., or the complement 1° 32° S. of W., which exactly corresponds, as regards the quantity of the angle, with my published result of 1° 32° S. of E., and the error of westing instead of casting is accounted for through the misunderstanding respecting the course of figuring of the dial; for, by an inspection of the "converting table," printed in the Journal in May last, it will be seen that from 1° to 45°, all bearings that stand S. of W. by a right-hand dial, are S. of E. when the graduation proceeds toward the left-hand. I hope I shall yet succeed in making this convenient little table universally understood, as it is of much service in metallic mining. There are few tin or copper lodes where we can, on an average, obtain a longer sight, through a level driven on their course, than ten fathoms, and sometimes not a third of this length—consequently, where the angles and observations are so numerous, it is a dubious, difficult, and retarding proceedure, to attempt to obtain a register of the bearings over piles of ore or attle, with the water streaming on the head of the surveyor, and with difficulty kept from the face of the dial. In such circumstances, it is quite enough for us to ascertain exactly the degree and fraction standing against the north point of the needle, without waiting to ponder out the bearing. One writer on this subject, who miscalls reprint of that table, with the explanations and examples. In reply to this gentleman, I brg to state that our circumferentors are graduated uniformly and uninterruptedly throughout the circle from 1° to 360°. The rights are fixed at 360° and 180°, and the eye of the observer should be placed at the right standing at 180°. On this arrangement the table has been contrived to suit both sort of instruments. Finally, we all know that the hearing of every observation must be correctly obtained, if the survey is to be worked out trigonometrically, and it is evident that no other method can possibly be relied on.

John Budon.

Callington. Dec. 22. her method can possi Callington, Dec. 22.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observe that your able correspondents on mine surveying insase in number, as their communications do in interest. Now, Sir, as
think that science can be applied as well to the practical as to the theoretical department of mining operations in general—especially in coal mining—I beg to offer a hint to some of your able friends, that it (science) may yet do much in the way of more economically raising the various products of our mines to the surface. I mean the mode of constructing the shafts and their various adjuncts, underground carriages, description of engine and other power, as well as the best methods of pumping water out of our deep mires, and any other operations connected with their working. It is a subject which would be very interesting, as well as highly useful, not only to this district but to all others; and I think a discussion of such through your valuable columns may have a beneficial effect.

Newcastic on Tyne, Dec. 14. — A CONSTANT READER.

aion of such through your valuable columns may have a beneficial effect. Necessitie on Tyne, Dec. 14. — A CONSTANT READER.

ON MINE SURVEYING—A PRACTICAL LETTER FROM AN EXPERIENCED MAN.

TO THE HEBATUR OF THE MISSING JURNAL.

Mr. HEBATUR—Sir, Ive ceed coveral letters in your paper pon dialing, some of them wrote by coal cappens some by kert drivers, and some by skadjans but I hant ceed one letter from eney of the old duck jacket ball rappens of 40 or 50 ears sperience. Men I think hoo as know more about dialing a ball then one hafe of the men who have wrote you pon that subject. Ive been a cappen now Mr. Hedatur some 30 ears, and ben working in a ball sence I was a little trunker 9 ear old, so I hot to know somathing about a usine and dialing likewise. The geat champin of your newspaper dialiers is Mr. Jan Budge, who when I knowd en was a skool-master and a very good one he was to fer insching the cheldern their a be but he knows no some about a ball Mr. Hedatur then I know bout Lattle. He may be able to make a plan of a mine from the cappens dialing and its survey on the top but he would soon lose his way underground and take a vug or swallow for a level. How shoud a know anything about e ball Mr. Hedatur wen he never worked in one in his life cept as Homors account mass at grass. In gitting rether stiff new but III bet un fifty peculosithat III diala ball weth him or eny of his triangle comrades, and be covered to a juffy. I hate Mr. Hedatur to heer people making confewahun of a phoan thing just bekase the will show their larning to the public and see their name in provit. New what have all this fuss been made about dialling fior. Have there been only goat mistakes mode by cappens lately who choome to follow the old sure way. Have there been any shafts of water out lately and drowned the men, or eny levels drove north to cut a shaft or look whom the shad a ben drove south. Not a bit of it, and the the men to prove only great mistakes that was ever done by them. What is one he as men point at grass has he ded him to follow his nose. Whats going to handle a man that's get eyes from going poin the same point at grass has he ded underground and of he do so how as he to make a mistake thats what I want to knew. Its all household bout their farren names their bypotonuser and rejuses and signs and coalgas which not one cappon in 10 understand nor core about course they never want them. These things may do very well for men wot was never in a ball, but practice is the thing after all Mr. Hedatur and you knew it to. Why ill plans down the deepest shaft in the gost Consols in hafe a day and not miss a minch. Im a plean old fellow Mr. Hedatur who mever had month having for I never cod get forder them molitylication in retheday and not mins a ninch. Im a plean old follow Mr. Henrius who mere had much larning for I never cud get forder them moltiplication in rethe metic and prays arm fit to give an opinion pon Mr. Rodge and the other parties who have wrote pun dialling in your paper. But this is what I want to know Mr. Hedstur if dialling can be done correct by a plain unreact to know Mr. Receive of disting can be done correct by a paint to-lation man his one what use is all the fiveres names and e a e e.c. e.c. and other crosses that these acc lights make use of. Why if I disl a level limit finitesoms, and the case is No. 10° west underground, and I want to sink a shaft at the end of the level from gross, if I go on the same print on the top as I ded believ and take the same distances I say if I sink my shaft I shall come places upon my level. If there be underlay at grass or minkeycomed I place is to a ninch sed no mintake. This is what I call

pood practical work Mr. Hecetur plainer to understand and easier to do than is Mr. Budges and his pertys. If I want the dialling pon paper I take the two foot, with smale divisions on it, and measure it off to a T, and then let the clark polish it up for the venturers. Dialling Mr. Hedetur is more of a hart than a science it requires care and attension intended to practes. Iwe knowd men who possessed the three things named, and the the cudden write a word the cud dial as well as ency men in the county. If Id ben to die I dont are the use of so much larning to make a man shie to dial well. Hant he got the middle right before his none as a guice, let him follow it on the same cuse at grass as he ded underground and IR warrant hel be in no jopperday of making a mistake. Those gost street him follow it on the same cuse at grass as he ded underground and IR warrant hel be in no jopperday of making a mistake. Those gost street him follow for one of the county of the same who had no practes pen the subject the wrote upon, are, jittlike the gest wine directors who set in their palers in Lendon and manage a mine in Cornwall. The later are capatol fellows for figures and reports, thell talk of this shalt and that level and tother lode and conclude by saying that the mine is very promising although the had lost meny thousands that quarter. Why Mr. Hedatur to read their promising reports one would think thed been miners all their lifes, and that all the balls in Cornwall would be rich enough next quarter. The truth is the hant had no practes, the are paper miners who have larnt the little the know (which is enough to lead their friends into mischief) whilst the have been tucking in the punch at a count day dinner. So Mr. Budge and the other henovatura pon the old way of dialling their make a man believe who as had no practes that the are good miners, and that no body can dial a hall who eden a geomatar. I will stan to it that a man to dial well it eden any more necessary for him to learn geomatry than it is for him to bear

OFFRY TRUG Paradice-street, Leverpool, Dec. 13. Late Cappin in East Riedld

P.S.—I must trust to you to put stops where the are wanted as I don't know much about that work.—All the perties who have ansard questions pon disling in your paper, have gove defferent ansars to the questions no two being the same, how then can their plan be a correct one. O. T.

two being the same, how then can their plan be a correct one. O. T.

["I say, Jan, dost the cale this nuthin?" we think we hear a "comprade" exclaim, on reading the letter of Capt. Truggin, who certainly is no advocate for new lights, therefore we presume the "Bude" light and the "Bad cappens" of the present day are men of very superior abilities to those of thirty years' since, and we doubt not but that the "Bal cappens" of the present day are men of very superior abilities to those of thirty years' since, and we doubt not but that there are many who, like Capt. Offey Truggin, even with less than "thirty ears aperience," are perfectly competent to dial without the aid of "hypotanuses and rajuses and signs and coalins;" but the importance to be attached to the discussion of the subject, and the arguments adduced on the part of the "seew lights," appear to us to be whether, as a practical system of mining education, the miner should continue to adopt the pegging system, or avail binself of pential culture, combined with practical observation. We are much disposed to lean to the instruction of youth in the sciences connected with mining, whereby they may be able to distinguish one stratum, or rock, from another, and not confound them, as was done in former times, by confining the description to local terms, which, as in the case of "killas," might be said to mean any other substance than granite or ore. In like manner, we think that advantages are to be derived from application to "geomatry," which only aid the minor, and enable him to test the correctness of any dialling by the "pegging system."]

SPELTER MANUFACTURE.

SPELTER MANUFACTURE.

SPELTER MANUFACTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—Feeling, as I do, that few, if any, papers have been more beneficial to the causes they advocate than the Mining Journal, and that you take great interest in all matters connected with mining operations, I now beg to solicit your attention to the high price of spelter, and the comparative low price of black-jack; when spelter was under 20% aton, the mines, with which I am connected, received within a few shillings as much as it does now spelter is 40%, still the manufacturer says he cannot advance the price of jack. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that the spelter makers, like the lead ore merchants, have it all their own way, and, as there are but few of them, have a sort of combination to keep down the poor miner. I well remember your observations upon the secresty observed by the lead merchants in the ticketing of orea for sale in the Flinshire market, and your regret that those ticketings are not published in the same manner as the Swansea copper sales. Now, with respect to black-jack, I am convinced you can be of infinite service to the miner if you would take the trouble to ascertain and publish the probable cost of the manufacture of a ton of spelter, say black-jack at — per ton, coal —, and other charges, if any, at —, and thus enable the miners to have a better idea of what they really ought to receive for their black jack, and who I should hope would then hold together a little, and break up what at present I believe to exist—a "spelter manufactory monopoly."

A Black-Jack Miner. sent I believe to exist-a " spelter manufactory monopoly.

A BLACK-JACK MINER.

Dec. 23.

A BLACK-JACK MINEM.

[Our correspondent does not seem aware that the quantity of speller manuactured in this country is very limited, and that black jack is not experted, the ore used in Belgium and Silesia being calamine. Black-jack raised in this country being treated as a refuse ore (from the demand not being equal to the supply), there is no prospect of an advance taking place of any moment—certainly not in proportion to the rise in the market price of applier, which is mainly governed by the make in foreign countries, and the consumption. We shall be most willing to aid the "black-jack" miner, but do not think the time has yet arrived when he may calculate on any material rise.

# MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ENGLISH MINES.

BOLMBUSH MINES.

BOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—I beg leave to inform you that the lode in the 110 fathom level west is ten inches wide, and producing stoness of ore. In the cross-cut at this level, to the north lode, the ground is still hard. The lode is the 100 fathom level west continues about one foot wide, and worth 15t, per fathom. In this hevel, cast of the engine shaft, we are driving on a branch about five inches wide, the main part of the lode at this point being split into branches. The lode in the castern stopes, in the back of this level, is twenty inches wide, and worth 2st, per fathom. The lode in the western stopes, in back of ditto, is twenty inches wide, and worth 2st, per fathom. The lode in the enters stopes, in the back of this level, is fitteen inches wide, and worth 2st, per fathom. The lode in the western stopes, in back of ditto, to two frot wide, and worth about 2st, per fathom. In the eighty fathom level word wide, and worth short 2st, per fathom. In the ciphty fathom level, cast of Wall's shaft, the lode is eighteen inches wide, and producing stopes of ore. The lode in the atopsy, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth 2st, per fathom. The Finpjack lode, in the seventy fathom level cast, is there and a half feet wide, will a causal propogreting of ore. In this level west the lade is two fret wide, and producing good stones of ore. In the atty-two fathom level, and of Wall's shaft, the lode is fen inches wide, and a present unproductive. The tribate pitches are still looking favourable.

The lock of this receive the lock of Contracts.

PRELETCH CONSOLS MINIMS COMPANY.

Der, 16.—We have nearly drained the bottom level at Christine, but have not been able to see the cude. The sixty constitues worth 152 per fathame. The fifty west to also good, the looks worth 400, per fathame. The fifty end east is also good, rather bester than it has been. In the old summ-shall we have commenced deriving to cut the looks noder the side, which we expect in not far distant. At Good Fortune shall, the firsty-four read is rather hard, and at present poor. This level west is two fest wise, producing four toes of one and the states. Good Fortune shall, the firsty-four read is rather them. PRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY m. Garden's simil continues to go down in favours

CREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTS MINING COMPANY. GRAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINICH CONTAIN.

Dire, 22.—The inde in the eighty-lwe fishess level west from shaft in seven first wide, prediging some good stones of one. The same little and is peace. The laste in the seventy-less fishess level is its feet wide, terming out about it, worth of our per fishess. The hole in the stopes, back of this level west, is three feat wide, worth 12f, per fashess. The hole in the stopes, back of this level coad from shaft, in two feet wide, worth about 7f, per fashess. The laste in the stopes, buttons of this level coad from about, is four lost wide, y labiling fire tone per fashess, worth about. The simped is the best-one of this level wast in worth about 16f, per fashess. The hole is the stopes, buttons of this level wast in worth about 16f, per fashess. The hole is the stopes, bettom of the sixty-two fathess level wast from shaft, is three

THE TOTAL WISE, and worth 16.1. per fathese.

THE TOTAL MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—The lode in the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is affect inches wide, very good tribute ground for copper. The Mino-park lode, in the seventees fathom level from surface, is about ten feet wide; we are driving an end in the lode, four feet wide, east, which is very good tribute ground for tin; we are driving a level west about the same width, which is also very good tribute ground for tin. In the thirty-two adit level, east of Moreom's shaft, we are driving a level about five feet wide in the lode, which is good tribute ground for tin. We have this day sampled nineteen tons of the Milliams.

J. Moreom.

t steem to call re, jist manage eports, by say-ts-ands rts one Corn-had no hich is ing in enova- ad no all who

ke up re the te you Mr. B

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Dec. 20.—Williams's Shaft—No lade broken since survey-day. Sixty Fathon Level—The lade in the eastern end of this level is five feet wide, two feet of which is producing ore. Western Rad—Lade four and a half feet wide, a little improved since last week. Fifty Pathom Level—In the castern end the lade is five feet wide, four feet good ore; in the western end the lade is five feet wide, four feet good ore; in the western end the lade is five feet wide, sour feet good ore; in the western end the lade is five feet wide, sour feet good ore; Frity-six Fathom Level. Eastern End—Lade three feet wide, producing some good stones of ore. Firsty-six Fathom Level. Eastern End—Lade four feet vide, of coarse quality. Forty Fathom Level—Lade two feet wide, producing but little ore. James's Shaft—Lade two feet wide, poor at present. Thirty Fathom Level—Lade three feet wide. eighteen inches on the north part producing ore of fair quality. Twenty Fathom Level—Lade three feet wide, producing but very little ore. S. H. PKARCE. N. LANGDON.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

### WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 20.—The Seventy Cross-cut South—Ground still favourable. The fifty-seven east, on the south branch, is worth 12t, per fathom. The fifty-seven east, on Wheni Jewel lode, is worth 18t, per fathom, and the stopes if the back of this level are worth 10t, per fathom. Quarry shaft, sinking below the thirty, on Tolearne tin lode, is improved, containing good stones of tin. The thirty west, on this lode, is four feet wide, but is still disordered, heigh sear the cross-course.

being near the cross-course.

TREGOLLAN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—I beg leave to inform you that the lode in extending the forty fathom level east is exceedingly kindly, producing black and grey ores, that will set at a moderate tribute; the ground in extending the cross-cut morth still continues favourable for driving. Friday last being our monthly setting—day for January, we set twelve tribute pitches at the following prices:—Two at 5s., one at 6s., one at 7s., two at 9s., one at 10s., two at 11s. 6d., one at 11s., and two at 12s. in the 16, employing twenty-four tributers.

J. NINNIS.

One at 11s., and two at 12s. in the 16, employing twenty-four tributers.

J. NINNIS.

CORNUMIAN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 18.—Our proceedings during the last fortnight, and the present prospects of the mine, are as follow:—At the sixty fathom, going west of the engine shaft, on Chiverton lode, we have been driving through a soft and congenial channel of ground; the lode is eighteen inches wide, and at intervals producing atones of lead. The same level going south is passing through a good etrats of ground, and by the end of this month we expect to cut the next lode. There is nothing new in the fifty fathom level going west. The Chiverton and north lodes are large, but unproductive for lead. At the forty fathom level we are extending a cross-cut south from the gunnis of Chiverton lode, and have driven about four fathoms, but have not yet intersected any lode—ground favourable. The twenty-four inches of which is rich for lead. In the sixteen fathom level driving east, on the north lode, it is large, being upwards of three feet wide, and yielding some lead; the men have just commenced cross-cutting south into the Chiverton lode a distance of about three fathoms. We would here notice that in the past week a new pitch has been set in the back of this level, on the north lode, and which lins improved, with an appearance to continue so; it is encouraging to see this lode large, regular, and producing bunches of lead; when further and more developed on, we are of opinion it will be found very predoctive. In this part of the mine there are few pitches working, with a fair prospect of the more getting wages. The pitches in the back of the fifty fathom level are looking well. On Thursday last our sampling was forty-five time, we think superior in quality to any yet sampled here. Captain Howe being in town is the reason he has not reported to you as saund.

J. When.

REDMON COMPANY.

REDMOON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—In the course of the past month I have not observed any change in the ground at the sixty fathors level cross cut, it is still rather hard; we have driven from the shaft about 12 fms. 2 ft. The ground at the rice, at the fifty fathors level; is also hard and uncongenial for lead cres; lode small and unproductive; in the north end, at this level, the lode within the past week has much improved, it is at present eight inches wide, very good work for silver-lead cres. Driving south, at the forty fathom level, the lode has a very promising appearance, and about ten inches in width, good caving work; going north, at this level, the lode is six laches wide, leady throughout. At the thiety fathom level, driving west on the middle copper lode, we faul it to be much the same in size and quality as fur some weeks past. We have put the seen at Hay Valley to open north on a branch or lode, but have not seen sufficient of it to enable me to speak of its character. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual. We have nold a parcel of silver lead orea 5 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr., at 171. 5s. per ton—1461. is. 6d., to B. Somers, Esq.

F. R. Hown.

F. R. Hown.

FOREIGN MINES.

Maxican Mining Company.

Sun Antonio, Sept. 6.—Mine Provious.—The over found on slaking the shaft in the tajo still continue, but it is impossible to know/whether old workings may be met on proceeding with the shaft. Hesides this discovery of over in the staft, the exploration of another thread of lode, of considerable extent, has succeeded, situate on the overlay of the tajo, at a war's distance from the principal lode. These two workings are situated in the northern field of the mine. These of the southern field, in my map at "1," continue to yield over for the barrels, and the hadendas San José and Socorro. The great want of miners induced me to send for some from Talon, which have for a fortught past enabled me to work the mines with more energy. The cross-cut destined to communicate with the shaft of the tajo has advanced 20d varia close last June. The depth of the shaft is at present thirty varia, Mine Soleded.—The cross-cut for the exploration of the Anoma lode, on the San Mignat said, was advanced 1½ sarias since last June, without, however, fielding the lode. The oblique cross-cut, "14," has been asspended until the results of the former be known. Above the adit I have opened a working with which the solid base of the old workings will be reached. This will be a correct guide for working the Anoma lode on the adit.

Mine Rosoria.—The adit of this mine is now in a condition to admit the exploration of cross next week, which are now catracted above. This adit may be used for carts.

Mine Son Francisco.—The foreman of this mine continues extracting some for bare lower from the 6th July to 31st August.—Persima to Sonorro, 150c et. 6 are.; ditto to Yavenia and Santa Ana, 20c et. 1 it are.; ditto to Yavenia and Santa Ana, 20c et. 1 it are.; ditto to Yavenia and Santa Ana, 20c et. 1 it are.; ditto to Yavenia and Santa Ana, 20c et. 1 it.

Block of ores at the mines on the 4th of September.—Rosario 45 cs. 5 are.

Estre	Military.	Charges.				
August 19th	437	616	31			
Of which for barrels	sets 200 Value	#1160	4			
Of which for San Jose	665 150 Value	# 160 193	:			
	manus.	-	-			

west libely arises in the second section; Ancoun, and the third section, Sun José. Finally, I may observe, that the alloy of the case autoestal from the underlay of the shaft, near the surface of the Parisima, was Sun. Oct. 6.—While employed with the extracting of one from the bottom of the Purisima shaft I met with a layer of rock, consisting of ciny eithe, with an inefination towards south of 35 degrees. Not to finterrupt the works in the depth, and with a view to enamine the layer, I made the necessary preparations for the purpose at the height of tee varas from the bottom of the shaft. An old cross-east was met here, carrying the lode in considerable width, but in threads Seem loude.—Starting from this point towards the corthern field of the Purisima, we shall probably meet with no old workings, but with virgin fields, being the entire distance between the shaft of the tejo to the southern field of the Purisima, we shall probably meet with an old workings, but with virgin fields, being the entire distance between the shaft of the tejo to the southern workings of the Soledad. The works for the exploration of this field were begon a fortught ago. The thread of lode mentioned in my last report as being found on the overlay of the tajo continues yielding good barrel orce, and new threads, of the great number existing in Purisima, are continually met with. The Purisima Mine, in its present state, might have yielded 700 to 800 cargas per week, had not the recent untoward political occurrences in the Republic forced us to slacken in our mining operations. This circumstance obliged us to suspend all trial works in the Purisima, Soledad, and Rosario mines, and merely the works in the first named nine, sladed above, with the best working upon ore there and in Rosario have been kept up. By next packet I shall transmit a report to the directors, in which I hope to be enabled to announce the favourable result of the trial in Parisima, and the resumption of active operations.

### WORK PERFORMED BY STRAM-ENGINES,

Tuken from the official duly paper of Mr. Tuoman Luam, of Marazion, Coramell stands for single; of for double; in, for inches.

Mines.	Engines.	a sale	No. in Case of the	No. of strokes		Pounds lifted I foot high by a bushed of coal.	Average quan. o water p. min.
Third barbara	Martin Mile e	Feet.	Libra.		gé lba.	2223	im. gai
W. Darlington Ditto	Eastern 90 in. s	10,0	19,6	8,77	9897	43,995,749	840,5
Gt. W. Fortune	G.W.Furt. 83 in.4	-	-	1000	-	-	- 100
Ditto	Wh. Pros. se in. s		10,5	7.27	8368	64,763,794	831,39
Ditto	Wh. Friends, 70 a		19,16	7.0	3438	43,093,617	389,00
Ditto	Owen V. 70 in. e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	Gwallon 36 in. s	6.0	14,00	8,00	3.00		
Providence Wheal Virgin	30 in. 4	10,0	14,88	6,95	2244	\$4,190,010 \$1,049,949	93,77
Kelistian	60 in. s	9,6	12,78	8,1	1990	45,875,790	107,70
Trevaskus	60 in. s	1000	-	-	-	-	-
Duffield Carries Cons.	80 in. 4	10,0	9,46	10	3396	47,118,168	100,4
Wheal Julia.	80 in. s	.000	. 100	-	000	anneas.	100
Ding-dong	30 in. #	6,0	17.9	8,05	22	38,379,969	95,94
Levant	New 40 in. s 30 in. s	0.0	11,1	4.45	900	31,595,096	80,05
Botalinek	24 in. s	7.0	14,5	4,48 8,78	fod	37,211,539	87,46
Godolphia	Sima's 80 in. s	10,0	11,19	7.4	9556	67,767,059	383,19
Great Work	W.Breage 60 in. s	9,0	8,8	8,28	1519	36,473,949 }	312,45
Ditto	Leed's f@in. s Bortage's #0 in. s	10,0	16,7	7,00	1915	75,968,680 )	
Wheal Vor	Trolawny's min .	10,0	16,16	6,78	3404	64,635,167	1000.9
Ditto	Woolfwakin. s	9,0	16,0	8,6	2024	38.913,222	-
Ditto	Fenhale 48 in. s	9,0	12,78	5,8	1064	46,133,279	390,4
Prewavas	45 in. s de in. s	9,0	19,0	7,88	2200	34,614,774	444,4
bunstanville fouth Roskear		9.0	8,82	8,8	1074	40,000,003	136,3
forth Ruskear	New eng. 70 in. a	10,0	9.97	5,5	1642	84,737,390	261,4
c. Wh. Crofty	Trevenson 804a.c	10,33	11,24	4,87	1478	71,970,407	254,6
Ditto	Dudnance 36 in.s 76 in. s	8,0	13,0	7,95	3819		100
Vheal Jewei .	70 in. a	9,0	10,39	7,95 A,15	2212	20,534,054	165,8
oldice	Sime's 90 in. s	10,0	7,141	9.07	2500	48,397,371	644.0
r. U. Wood.	Williams' #0 fn	10,0	10,0	7.67	2224	68,336,139	585,6
allenbeagle	Vice's 70 in. a	10,0	6,63	6,0	1498	66,196,012	250,5
Ditto	Boscow, 68 in. a. Western Min. e.	7,78	11,27	6,91	1000	31,075,007 /	-
	Powning's 36 in.s	8,0	16,3	5,65	sad	34,075,000	165,4
Vheal Uny	70 tm. a	10,0	15,67	7.3	9574	71,000,949	384.9
arn Brea	76 in. s	9,0	14,55	0.8	1806	61,200,709	354,9
Ditto	#ima, 5# in. c. c.c.	9,8	11,50	5,1	1008	95,193,864	281,4
ast Pool	60 in. s	9,75	7.5	5,48	777	54,900,701	244,6
Wh. Basset	40 in. s	B/8 -	16,8	3,4	104	98,437,694	134,6
pasolidated	Taylor's 85 in. s	-	1000	1000	2000	MARKET .	000
Ditto	Davey's 80 in. s Pearce's 65 in. s	=	005 ME	100	-	agentant .	1000
Dittin	Worlf's 90 la. s	-	-	-	=	****	1000
Ditto	Sawden's 90 in. s	-	-	1000	2000	money	900
Ditto	Job's 65 in. s	-	ent-	-		and the same	900
	Taylor's 65 in. a	9,0	18,59	6.0	2194	97,124,800. 17,348,660	
Ditto	Eldon's en.#0in.a	9,0	16,4	6.7	496	90,409,011	9855,6
Ditto	Losm's 85 in. e	16,0	19.8	8.8	3700	80,449,934	
Ditto	Hocking's 86 in. s	10,0	10.7	6.7	3418	67,670,934	
Wh. Towas	30 fm. s 70 im. s	10,0	9,5	5,4	2000	49,804,814	543,03
nited Hills .	Williams' so in. s	14,0	8,55	5,45	1760	64,651,307 \	
Ditte	Old, No in. a	8,8	6,85	4,65	766	41,463,270	536,81
promette	60 to e	10,0	10,50	5,4	9887	25,167,614	415,8
Wheal Rose	sel in e	8,8 9,8	15,4R 11,6G	5,24	1914	47,456,561	555,4 931,66
F. Consola	Colon, 49 in	9,0	16,63	200	3000	one or a	mar .
rwey Consoln /	A santeen's 80 im. a	16,33	18,57	6,5		05,440,319	193,61
oignoth	66 in. 4	0.8	9,2	7,66	1348	77,800,50k	779,49

# ENGINEERS' NAMES.

Wheal Darlington, Enails; Trewavan, T. Tippet; Great Wheal Fortune, Gross; Providence Mine, J. West; Wheal Virgin, Gross; Bedictian Mines, .....; Carako Providence Mine, J. West; Wheal Virgin, Gross; Bedictian Mines, .....; Carako Consola, Gross; Ding-Bong, Enotis; Levant, F. Michell; Botaliack, J. Rowe, Bidlawdiden, Eustin Goodshield, J. Bims; Great Work, Richards, Wheal Crofty, James Sine, Dolocalk, Jeffree, Therord, J. West; W. Jewel, J. Mims; Publice, J. Bims; Wheal Unity Wood, J. Bims; Wheal Beanchamp, Hocking and Logs; nouth Wheal Rance, Disnako; United Mines, Horking and Loss; Scholler, J. Bims; United Mines, Horking and Loss; Scholler, J. Bims; United Mines, Horking and Loss; Scholler, J. Bims; Land Wheal Consola, W. West; Fulgenth, J. Shan; Cara Swee, J. Sisse; End Wheal Consol, Horking and Loss; Haltmontogic, J. Bims; Shows Erdings; P. Michell; End Pacif, J. West; Wheal Uny, Hocking and Loss; Polecone, Hocking and Loss.

### STEAM-ENGINES STAMPING ORES,

IN NOVEMBER, 1941.

Mass.	Engines.	in cylin.		Av. weight of brade, litters, and water col.	[i]	I frank biggs to a breach, of com-
Ballarwidden	Mine	Feet.		Lin.	94 Mm.	66,007,600
Charlestown U. Wheal Kitty	22 in. s	9,4	E	10000	1100	50,300,303
Care free	Ditto. e	8.0	71.7	307848 98347	788	60,149,060 41,011,674
Wheat Vor	56 to 4	9,8 9,6 19,0 7,78	-	Saline Contact	200.00	60,355,400 81,495,671

### ENGINEERS NAMED

halingwidden, Euris; Charlestown United Mines, Parington; Care Stee, J. 1989; Timotoff, W. and J. Wast; Whenl Vor, Richards; Wh. Reet's Consula, Envis

### WHIM-ENGINES DRAWING ORES. IN MOVEMBER, 1981.

1251131

Describes to the Separa for Orticles—For Theoretic States—
\*\* The counter of pumping engines reported this states
consumed tips from of each, and those said, for local of the
The average duty of the whole is, therefore, if, states in it
the consecution of a busine of one.

### MINING NOTICES.

(Under this hand up, pa provincial and other Journ in mining operations at he we must not be condition which, in the many lesson protestions of parties in crea-

CURA MINES.—According to recent calculations, the capacts from the Cuba mines, in 1840, amounted to 3,000,000 dollars; while those of compet, iron, and coal, in Porte litins, are described as even more productive. There is also a valuablehold mine at the summit of a mountain named Laguilley which is said to yield two ounces per every 100 lbs. of anisorus, Minerou to Spain,—A silver mine has been discovered near the city of San Pernando, in the Isle of Leon, which hears every appearance of having been formerly worked on a large scale, 200 years since.—Heroid.

### MINE ACCIDENTS.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Ribs Valo from Hords.—We regret to learn that a dreadful accident occurred at these works on Monday last. It appears that they have a locametive-engine drawing the cinders from the bast-formace to the tip, the balks of which exploded with a terrific force, forcing it in all directions, and historing the engine reader as immerane beight into the sir, who fell draw with scarcely a whole bone in his body, and died instantaneously. Another person was severely injured, but it is not likely to prove fatai.

Anochment Miss.—An accident occurred at these unices on Friday work, by which two men were unfurtunately killed—one, Patrick Riely, a miner, who has beft a wife and four children, and the other a labouer, who can-menced to work with Riely on the same day. Riely had a labouerer in the early part of the manth, but who fortunately refused going to work my mage in this old pitch; he says he heard the ground erack the day before. The unfortunate men were at work within one or two fathoms of the back in the twesty-six, when they were precipitated by a slab of ground down to the theirty-six. One was killed on the spot, and the other survived only one day.

Horn Colliery, Hajesseeus—An explosion of free-damp took place at Humner Halesonwae, in the colliery of Mr. Attwood—to which two men, named Charchill and Jones, and a boy, who were in the pit, full a morifice. Their bodies have only et hear recovered. Repeated attempts were made on Wednesday last to descend the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be the impare to sustain life, and the attempt to recover the holies win assessmently abankoned. When the explosion first commenced the fire append with fourtal rapidity, concensing all the wood work in the pit, tagether with the ropes, fire, and to a descend the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be two impare to sustain life, and the attempt to recover the holies win assessmently abankoned. When the explosion first commenced the fire append with the work of the manth, and work of the pit in the other

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Of the most dreadful accidents that has occurred for a long time past he the luggage train, which left London at half-past four yesterday morning the train consisted of fourteen waggons, two trucks, and the engine at tender, with thirty-seven passengers, the whole of whom were more loss injured, and eight hilled on the spot. The train passed on throng Slough and Twyford, where it arrived shortly after six o'check, and who about half way between that station and Heading, a slip of earth took pla to a very considerable extent, just as the engine running into the cuttin in one moment the carriages of the rails, the engine running into the cuttin in one moment the carriages containing the passengers were overwhelms by the heavy luggage waggons behind, and the must is mentable and fair results cusual. The trucks containing the passengers were crushed by the heavy luggage waggons behind, and the must is mentable and fair results cusual. The trucks containing the passengers were crushed by the heavy luggage waggons acid the tender, and searcely one of the as fortunate travellers escaped without the most dangerous injuries; some the carriages were upset, and others jammed between the hindermust waggons and the engine and tender.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Therday, December 21.

BANKSUPTUIES ARRULLED.

Threshap, December 31.

BANKRUPTCHES ARMELLED.

Henry Kipping, Maidelone, henter.

Juncyl Girafton, Chusterfield, Bestynkier, brickmaker,

Thomas Holyland, Marchenter, ministraturer of westlem clothe.

BANKRUPTCH.

H. B. Biggo, Brewer-street, Golden square, carponter. [Bugers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]

J. Denys, High-ofres, honthwark, tailor. (Cattlin, Kip-place, Hoffborn. (horn.

A. Liner, Bringate.orbert, Paddington, hay calencean. (Grecham, Costin et, Hof.).

Grecoloux, Friday etreet, Chespide, chaw's waretnesseemen. (Borowhald, King's Armo-phil. Chicoma-otreet.

T. Smith, Fore-afreet, Crippingste, wise meerchant. (Bartlett, Beak et., Regulvist, W. Yewana, Goulden bervace, Barnelony, rund, sartvener.) (Fluid, Thierin' Bus.

R. W. Harrison, Bristol, builder. (Wurpmouth and Green, Calmion etreet.)

R. Ragell, Long Anthon, homoscophisty, innexepor. (Cates and Bandoni, Limenin's Innexes.

R. Given, Manchenter, engineer. (Vincent and Bhorwood, Tempie.

W. Hisholmon, Jeroth, banker. (Entimeth and Allen, Bionember engineer.)

J. Bawwa, Frawmarks agent. Fraye, content. (Bidiya and Co., Chameney-Jean.).

T. Lee, Wakefield, Yurkahine, worsated parts meanstanters. (Biogen, Bagin, Inn., Live, Wakefield, Parkate, Array, Solton, and Calmed alvert, Innexes half backing and Britanner. Protess. Herwise shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, T. Britow, Berwise, shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, T. Britow, Berwise, shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, T. Britow, Berwise, shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, T. Britow, Berwise, shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, T. Briton, Berwise, shreet, Solton, and Calmed alvert, conton maker—I. Pellon.

Jos. Li, C. Britanner, Creater, France.—I. T. G. Owen, France.

C. Trappe, Lambonere, Hong, without transfer.—Western, Greenburger, interesting and J. J. Market, Market and J. G. Greenburg, proteoning plane, general and

Briday, Documber 24.

F. Y. West, Commercial what Chamerold read, Laudeth, coal marchest. [Marriage and Co., Goors, elevet, Champtole.

T. Sorricade, Fackton grove, Champtole.

C. Sorbonom, Falkton, Son, Sarriage and Son, Old Jenry, C. Sorbonom, Holland, Son, Son, Songer. [Warliers, Carle cines, Retinent.

### MONEY MARKET AND CITY WE

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH AND PORRIGN FUND
Is Assessed, 624 4
at a par Coules, 79 4
at a par Coules, 79 5
at a par Coules, 79 5
bloom, 1646 64
Boots, 1646 6

REMARKS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

RATURDAY, Dac. 18 — The national securities were not us firm, in consequence of some speculative sales, which depressed the market nearly \$ per cent.—the last spectation of Cuescois for the Account being mys, ex div, to Money, with the cividend, 95; \$ per Cents. Reduced, e9; \$ of \$ ; Exchequer Bills, les. to 12s. pm.—The foreign securities were dealt in heaf to a limited extent, and closed with rather heavy symptoms.—Business is railway shares was brisk, with a further advance invites. Birminghams closed at 164, Great Westine, 84; fourth western, 28; to 9. North Midfand, 74; ditto, new, 94; fourth Restern, 29; Vork and North Midfand, 96; Manchester and Birmingham. 28; to 9. North Midfand, 74; ditto, new, 94; to the Restern, 29; Vork and North Midfand, 84.—Accident in the Croydon branch, and suctuated between no and 87; but left of at 18.—Coher Cupper Mining Company. 44.—Accidentation Bank shares were done at 61; 42to, new, 16; Brish Scott American, 65; and London Joint Stock, 134.

The stoppage of the first of Boggs, Taylor, and Co., in the East India Irade, was announced in the alternoon, and 8 is expected there are still heavy differences in MONDAY.—The stock markets were a nonewated difference in MONDAY.—The stock markets were a nonewated difference in

The stoppage of the zero tenger, and it is expected there are still heavy differences in that trade to settle.

MORDAY—The stock markets were a somewhat dull superrance, and a desire to self on the part of some oppositelve holders counsed a decitor of nearly 1 per count, on the part of some oppositelve holders counsed a decitor of nearly 1 per count, on the prices of flustreday? India Bonda, 1 per, Pank Stock, 16th to figuration of the stocks of the northers countries, which are well supported, and are, in consequence, on the advance, this department is as dull as our own.—Without any operation of importance the share market was longuist, but prices remained without any operation of importance the share market was longuist, but prices remained without any operation of importance the share market was longuist, but prices remained without any operation of importance the share market was longuist, but prices remained without any particular siteration. Restern Counties, Si.—London Joint Stock Bank, 122 Union of Australia, 302.

TUESDAY.—The sales by the Bank and other brokers of reduced stock, on accessor of various ecoporations for which they set, created a temporary demand for cash at shout 4 to 5 per cent, but as they were next on any great extent, the market suffered but in a trifling degree; it, however, closed dat and drouging, Consols for the Account being then quoted out to 9, 3 per cent a stock without the least alteration in prices.—The only closing is railway shares was a slight improvement in South Westerns, which were done at 57 to 64, Great North of England, 62.—Union of Australia new Bank shares, 34; and Union of London, 94.

The only atteration that took place in the freque statement, when, closed at 12 24 to 2. Parts, short, 5 424 to 45; Hamborgh, 13 104. The premium on gold at Parls is 6 per mills, which, at the English Mint price of 34. 17a. Find, per count for standard gold, gives an exchange of 2a. 80, and the archange at Parls on London than in Hamborgh and London than the sackmange of 2a. 80,

were difference.

WEDNESDAY.—The funds, though opening rather flat, railled, and towards the close of the market assumed a firner aspect, without, however, any material change in prices.—There was no movement of importance in any of the foreign securities, with the exception of figuralist, which, owing to some speculative purchases, audienty advanced \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, which price, however, was not maintained, and they closed the exme as yesterday.—In railway abares there was a light reaction, with, in some inclanars, a decide in prices, itsuith westerns were rather in favors, and come pureffices were done at on improvement, the dast quotation being \$6\$ to \$0\$ per share.—London-Joint-Stock Bank shares were done at if to \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Union of Australia, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ jant didto, now shares, \$24\$.

\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}\$, and distributed has been shared were come at \$1\$ to \$2\$ Union of Australia, \$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}\$, and disto, new shares, \$24\$.

THUBERDAY.—The improvement in the funds continued throughout the day through bounders on course limited, on account of the approach of the Christman halpdays; Connols for the opening closed at \$2\$ bayers.—Business in foreign secunities was unknowned; and prices were steady at previous quotations.—There was a slight improvement in Great Western abares, which were last quoted at \$15\$ brighteen are also rather higher, \$7\$ to \$1\$ I factors and Birmingham, \$65\$; Blackwalls, \$6\$ to \$1\$, fronth, Westerns, as to \$2.—stilectures Migney Association, \$2\$.

We regret to learn that the time of Isaac Nicholson and Co., merchants, King's Agrees years, have been chifteed to lay a statement of their affairs before their credited, and to compare accident. This because had a kinesive inpractions in the meson's market, which were accidently interrupted by the unswitted daily, whereing they were deprived of calcustve means for meeting their immediate engagements. It is understhood, however, that their property is valuables, and that they will ultimately be able to pay in full.

The tobaccos mesonepoin in France was in expire on the last of January, 1842, but a law of February, 1842, but a law of February, 1842, company, 1842, the new law will secondary to come lock to operation to a few days. In 1874 the meanufacture of tobaccos provinced \$20,000,000.

FRIDAY.—There was a thin estendance at the Scott Eachsney and other places of subject to the term of the back are a first to be a few the content of the last one of subject to the term of the back are a first to be a few the content of the subject of a subject to the term of the back are a first to be backed and can be a few days a valuation, \$2.00,000.

is 1804, best 0,0004, in 1800, 64,000,00 f.; and in 180, by re-valuation, 20,000,0004.

FRIDAY.—There was a thin attendance at the Stock Exchange and other places of public business, and but very little business of any kind transacted, in what bargains were done the improved prices of English for da were fully maintained, and they left of firms at an advance of about \$p\$ or cost. Exchange an interest according to the state of the

PROMINGRY NOTES AND BULLION.—As account of the average aggregate amount of prominency notes, payable to beare on decision, which have been in strendships in the United Kloogi to, distinguishing those elevated by the Bank of Engiand, he private books, and by joint sively hanks in Engiand and Wales, by the Bank of Evench, and by all other banks in Ireland; angled the average concent of buildent in the Bank of England, daring the five works proceeding the 11th day of December, 18(1)—Evench is Bank of England, England, Bank of Engl

# BANK OF ENGLAND .- TRANSFER BOOKS.

	9.00 V	*·		-				
3 per Caul, Console Y	burnday.	Doc.	8.	EM41.	Friday, Jan.	. 14, 194	į	
New 24 per Cent	Priday	66		49-71	Friday .	. 14		
A per Cunt., 17:00	Scoraday.	-		1224	Tuesday .	. 41		
New & per Cant	Pristry.	265	10	***	Tuesday .	. 11		
Anna for becape of same . A	donas	10		1616	Friday .	. 24		
Bookh Sea Stock	Monday	85		1214	Wednesday	18		
Dicto New Associties	Perming	66	2	2.14	Thursday .	. 10		
& per Cont., L'at	'monday	100	2	5511	Thursday	. 18		
Smiths Shows	Secretary.				Tonor-dean	146		

Pant 19, Sec. 33 —d per Custa, 1646, Sec. 4 per Custa.

PAR 19, Sec. 33 —d per Custa, 1646, Sec. 4 per Custa.

10 Sec. 1 Lean, 1641, 794 Per.; Bank Actions, 54864; Rentz de Nagion, 1656, 76c.

10 Sec. 1 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

11 Sec. 1 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

11 Sec. 1 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

12 Sec. 1 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

13 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

14 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

15 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

15 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

16 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

16 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

16 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

17 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

18 Sec. 30 —d per Custa

HARRICHTHE, Duc. 18.—Austrian 5 per Couts, 1075 bills, 107 money; Rank Sarre, 1075 bills, 1072 money; Rossian English Lose, 1705 bills, 107 money; Rank or Couts, Standeningh Cortification, 1075 bills, 1073 money; Ruye and Cr., 26 and 28 Merica, 385 bills, ditto, in Cortification, 1075 bills, 1074 money; Now 4 per Cunta, 25 bills, 362 money; Eustri, Astrond Debt, 25 per Conta, 105 bills, 1075 money; Polini money, 102 bills, Tww Torkerts, 102; bills, Santoh Sington Loses, 5 per Cunta, 745

AMERICAIM, Dur. 21.—Artinal Debt, 25 per Cente., 21 to ; 2 per Create., 24 to ; 3 per Create., 25 to ; 5 per Create., 25 per Create., 25

THENRA, Days, 16-10, 19

MANCHERTAN, and Berry, 1924.; Manachester and Liverpool District, per j. Lin.—Manchester, Botton, and Berry, 1921.; Manachester and Liverpool District, per j. Lin.—Manchester file, Stackport, 282; Manachester and Liverpool Plate district, 1941. Stackboarder and Liverpool Plate Gians Company, 194. Manchester for and Life Amarrance Company, 194.—Manchester and Liverpool Plate Gians Company, 194.; Union, 194. Manchester and Liverpool Plate Gians Company, 194.; Union, 194. Manchester and Liverpool Plate Gians Control Plate Median (1944). London and Brighton, 1944. Lendon and Brighton, 1944. Lendon and Brighton, 284.; Manchester and Locate, 444 to 644.; Midland Codetics, 1954. to 1951.; North Midland, 1954. To 1951. North Midland, 1954. No

EDINBURGH, WEDNERDAY.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, &M.; Dalkeith and Edinburgh, Md.; Glasgow and Greenock, 2M.; Glasgow and Grakirk, 284; Glasgow and Ayrshire, 244; Wishaw and Coltness, 494; Dandee and Arbroath, 244. Arbroath and Forfar, 2M.

GLA-GOW, WEDNERDAY.—Ballockney Railway, 884; Dandee and Arbroath, 244; Edisburgh and Glasgow, 444; Garakirk and Glasgow, 294; Glasgow and Greenock, 294; Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, 344; Monkland and Kirkintilloch, 564; Slasmannan, 284; Wishaw and Coltness, 494.

BRISTOL. Fashay.—We have had but little variation in prices since my last our market is, however, firm at my quotations, and but little stock offering.—Great Western Railway, 84. to 861.; halves, 8911. to 661.; fifths, 931. to 931. Bristol and Exeter, 2741. to 251. Bristol and Richert, 84.; Chelinian Union, 214. to 2221.; Taff Vale, 651. to 764.—Bristol Gas Company, 521,; Clifton, 231. to 254.

## SALE OF COPPAR ORES IN CORNWALL

Miner.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.	Mines. Tons	Price.	Purchasers,
Tresavens	124	es 18 A.	Williams.	N. Downs 24	. 7 10 0	. Freemans.
ditto	114	2 11 6.	Mines Royal	ditto 17 .	. 8 6 6.	
ditto	94 .	5 1 C.	Williams.	Holmbush 100 .		Nevill & Co.
ditto	87	4 14	Vivians.	Gtto 104 .	. # 11 4	Williams.
ditto	84	6 5 6.	Nevill & Co.	Harmony &s .		
ditto	72 .	4 19 6	Vivians.	Cardrew 15 .	. 5 0 6	. Williams.
Trethellon	97		P. Grenfella.	ditto 5 .	. 2 3 0.	. Freemans.
ditto	84	4 8 6.		ditto . à .	. 2 8 0.	. Williams.
ditto	414	5 12 6.	Vivians.	Charlest' wn 29 .	. 22 12 . 0.	
ditto	414	A 12 6.	P. Grenfells.	ditto 25 .	. 8 5 6.	
ditto	76	2 18 8.	Williams.	ditto 17 -	. 20 16 0	. Freemans.
ditto	46	6 11 6	P. Grenfells.	ditto 9 .	. 12 5 6.	. Vivians.
Fower C.	101 .	6 4 0	Vivians.	Gorland 48 .	. 7 14 6.	. Williams.
ditto	99		annual .	ditto 15 .	. 5 2 6.	
ditto	Mi	5 18 6 .	-	Harveysore 124.		. Freemans.
ditto	77		P. Grenfells.	ditto 124.	. 4 2 6.	. P. Grenfells.
N. Downs	166	9 9 0	Freemans.	ditto 7.	. 9 2 0.	
ditto	\$000 .a	8 11 d.	- mente	Cudlip's ore 25 .	. 4 8 4.	. Freemans.
disto	94 .	9 4 6.	Nevill & Co.	E. Crinnis . 30 .	. 5 11 6.	
-			TOTAL P	RODUCE.		
-	MOUNT OF THE	171 4	Tanas 17 & 1	Wh. Harmony	3	and the same of

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Tresavean 171 4 Trethellan 174	2019	17	:	Wh. Harmony	83	*****	431	16	
Powey Consols 365	1917	4		Wh. Gorland	63		166		
North Downs	2137	3	6	Cadlip's ore	26	******	109		
Charlestown U 89	1385	14		East Crinnis	20		111	10	
Avenue standard 194/ 19			-	sendance 75 Aver		spine 67.	Time.	Gut.	_

Quantity of ore, 2196 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 69 tons 2 cwt.—Amor money, 15,654/. 3s. ed.—Average standard of last sale, 124/. 3s.—Average

### COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	TORS.			Ame			
Mines Royal Company	172			98			
Vivian and Sons				CB.			
Freeman and Co	3254			74			
Grepfell and Bons	385			78			
Sime, Willyams, Neville, Druce, and Co.:	297	*****		48			
Williams, Foster, and Co	551		30	100 -	13	0	
	MILISA .		£15.0	4.4		-	
Total	Ti Chee		W 10'4	48			

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcelo.—United Mines, 1241; Hallenbergle, 540; Tressvean, 287; Consolidates Mines, 270; Fower Consols, 250; Great Wheal Charlotte, 147; Williams's East Downs, 111; Wheal Utyr, 54.—Total 2715 tons.

Copper overs for sale on. Thorsday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—North Roshear, 81s; Constituted Mines, 75s; Par Consols, 43s; South Roshear, 81s; Constituted Mines, 75s; Par Consols, 43s; South Roshear, 81s; Adv.; Delcand, 82s; Consols, 24s; Rast Wheal Crofty, 24s; South Wheal Barset, 25s; Rast Pool, 28s; Tretoil, 19s; Tincredt, 17s; Tretoil, Consols, 17s; Wheal Harriet, 17s; Weel Wheal Jewei, 76; Carsine, 3b; —Total, 4608 tons.

### COPPER ORES SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, DECEMBER 6. Mines. Tops. Price. South Caraden. 120 #8.17 6 Ditto 150 9 0 0 Ditto 45 9 0 0 Date 26 4 12 6 Purchasers. Williams, Poster, and Co.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES. - Manazion, Decreases I3. - The number of pumping engines reported this month is fifty. They have command 204-t most cured, and lifted 40,000,000, tous of water 15 fidhnous high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, of, 600,000 lies, lifted one foot high by the consumption of a bushe of coal.

THOS. LEAN & BROTHER.

### SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Copper over for cale December 29.—Cobre 102, ditto 84, ditto 77, ditto 76, ditto 101, ditto 80, ditto 80, ditto 80, ditto 80, ditto 80, ditto 80, ditto 87, —Santiago 100, ditto 80, ditto 87, ditto 81, ditto 80, ditto 81, ditto

### BALE OF BLACK TIN,

By Ticket, on the 31st and 23d of December, at Truro and Pensance.

Prins.

Charlestown
ditto
ditto         10 / 2   41 / 0   0   0   12 / 0   0   10   10   10   10   10   10
ditto. 17 41 0 0, 697 9 0, Boilthon and disto. 1 41 0 0, 697 9 0, Williams and disto. 2 28 5 0, 288 3 9, ditto. dicto. 32 78 5 0, 108 12 3 8, ditto. dicto. 32 78 5 0, 108 12 0 Boilthos and disto. 2 29 0 0, 108 12 0 Boilthos and Bottle McII 7 40 10 0, 28 16 0 L. C. A.W. Das
ditto 17 41 0 0 697 0 0 Williams and ditto A 52 286 5 0 286 3 0 ditto ditto A 278 5 0 91 16 3 ditto ditto.  21 29 5 0 166 15 0 Rollinos and ditto C 28 16 0 C 28 16 0 L C AW Day
ditto A 12 26 5 0 266 3 9 difto. ditto 24 79 5 6 91 16 3 ditto. ditto 29 0 160 15 0 Rollthos and ditto 7 40 10 0 78 16 0 L C A W Day
dilto. 24 29 5 6. 91 16 3. dilto. dilto. dilto. 10 0 0. 100 15 0 . Bolithos and Bartin Mill 7 40 10 0. Nu 10 0. L. C AW Day
ditto
Bostin Mill F 46 10 0 (RI 10 0 L.C AW Day
The same of the sa
The state of the s
dirto b 18 0 6 6 10 c Bolithos and
Polymoth
40100 14 40 10 0 55 12 6 46100.
Bafferwidden 7 44 15 0 313 5 0 Bolithon and
dista
dille & & 15 0 100 15 0 L.C.AW.Dan
ditto
Parknoweth 25 45 0 0 112 10 0 Williams and
The state of the s
distribution from , 25 0 th our . 17 10 th Green

# PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL

THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE POLLOWING MONTH

3.5		2 4				12	
Companie bross, per cwt Si	14	24	100	from wire naves, each It	344	24	24
Half-inch square dillio 9	1			from-wire work, per foot ;		1.5	
Best tough whim chain 29		38		Board nails, per cwt 17		15	
Bother plates		1.8		Half-brand dillo,per 1000 5	- 6		
Home trees 11		11		Hatch ditto		1.6	
Mad cools				Half-hatch dities			
Minges' abovela 30		200		Lineaud oil, per gailon 2		1.2	
Decreed level		14		Rape dictions to the sales and the di-	100	1.8	19
Comparantee, per 100 fts 45		40		Birch, per lesel I		1.3	- 7
Louissor, par lb	10:		900	Pine, in these area	-	1.8	
Conto, por ton, at quay Il		11		Sheet lead, per cwt 21	- 6	24	
medice, per dorse lite &		3	4	Barrow brods	- 6	8.8	- 6
Palhow, per cut,		44	. 0	16 2 steel (1123ba.)		100	
town opening the second		80		Pa. mailta	16	108	100
Fiel repris		46		Plus hills	-	7.8	
Kemp many many a 2	44		41	Shored bills 1	- 6	- 3	
a hine years, per cut		54		White ground lead 27	- 60	58	
M helio responsación de Mila		88		Red land	- 6	28	- 3
brown wire sieven, each I		-		Book " silled leven	-	188	- 8
Differ marking 14		18	-	Milat red stool		200	

	Mar.	201		-	South	rume	men ii		Disco.	17.84		B. (B)	1 56	100	BOSE.	
des	1/5		107		20,59		250,446	Manday Tuesday Nicologia	291	 1199	-	702	25.40		235.700	
				5 80 7												

# CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

REMARKS.—There is not the slightes t moves by business expected before the new year.

EXPORTATION OF BRITISH AND POREIGN METALS

n and Liverpool, for the	dinom s	ending Nov			Land San	
Later Comment	Britis	Acres Acres	Foreign	la .	Total.	
Iron tona	9,620		304		9,943	
Strel	139		130	*****	279	
Copper	45		228		274	æ
Do. sheets	479		1 1 000		148	-16
Tim	48	******	.345	******	300	ыa
Do. plates., boxes	25,345		U		25,543.	И3
Lead tons	604		211		8.3	13
Spelter	1000	*****	3.288	*******	230	
Quicksilverlbs.	-		164,591		164,591	

EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER—ily the official return publishes by the Customs, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foregand ecionial ports, for the week ending Thursday last, was as under—
Silver on to Hamburgh. 122,000 onners.

Botterdam. 20,000
Silver bars to Rotterdam. 30,000
Hamburgh 21,000
Calais. 20,000
Calais. 20,000

The quantity of gold and silver coin and builton shipped at ember 8 and 14 amounted to—Silver, 134,500 oz.; gold, 215 oz.

### COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Price of coals per ton at the close of the market:— Howard's Netherton Main 16—Adair's Main 18 —Bell Robson's Hartley 19—Chester Main 18 de Holywell Main 18—New Tanfield N4—Ord's Redheepi 13—Original Windsor Pontop 17 3—Ravensworth's West Hartley 18 de—Townley 18 de—Watl's Kod Bewinks and Co. 28 de—Brown's 17 5—Chemell 17—Gosforth 29 de—Hedley 19 3—Hidda 18 de—Killingworth 18 de—Newmarsh 17 9—Northumberland 18—Perlins 17 3—Ramany 16—Hirodyll's Hetton 22—diltio Grange 18 de—Hawell 21 9—Hetton 22—Lambton 21 9—Penberton 20—Russell's Hetton 41 9—Stewart's 22—Whitwell 29 de—South Petton 13—Caradoc 22—Cassop 22—Hartlegool 22—Kelle 22—Seymour's Hartlepool 18 3—Tennant's Hartlepool 21—Adelaide 20 9—Barriag-tuo Tess 17 3—Barret 29—Connodo Tess 19 de—Evenwood 18—Gordon 18—Seymour Tess 18 3—Tess Hetton 16 3—Tess 21—Blyth 13—Elsicar 16—Hartley 17 de—Shipa arrived, 59.

WEDNESDAY.—Adeir's Main 15 9—Bell Roboto's Hartley 16 de—Buddie's West Hartley 16 de—Chester Main 17 de—Holywell Main 18—New Tanfield 14 de—Gid Tanfield 18—Ord's Redbrugh 18 de—Tanfield Mood 20—Townley 18 de—West Hartley 18 de—West Hartley 18 de—Kenton 18 de—Kullingworth 18 de—Mail's End Clarke and Co 17—Rediey 29—Hidda 19 de—House 18 de—Hidda 19 de—

PRIDAY — Adair's Main 15 9—Robson's Hartley 18—New Tanfield 14 4—Old Tanfield 15—Wylam 15 b—Wall's End Ramsey 16—Killingworth 16—Shaftor 15— Lambton 22—Musgrove 21 4—Pemberton 21—Shipcliffe 22 9—Stewart's 23—Hartley 18.

### PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

hares, BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price Shares, BRITISH MINES. Paid, Pric

300 Anglesey 5	6,000 Tin Croft 64 . 32
4,500 Bisson Bridge	4,500 Tretoil
29,000 British fron 60 65 die	1,000 Trevidgia 5 6
8,000 Blassavon 45 20	1'0 Treviskey and Barrier 120
140 Brewer 80	96 Tresavean 1400
79 Budnick90	120 Trethellan 270
1,000 Carn Brea 150	4,000 United Hills 3 7
190 Copper Bottom 41 30	6,000 Wicking Cooper A 19
7,000 Cornubian Lead Co 2 . 14 2	
0,000 Cornwall Great United 104 1	
Cuddra 10 4	
512 Cook's Kitchen 50	126 Wheal Kitty 60
117 Charlestown	FOREIGN MINES.
	The state of the s
5,000 Dartmonr Consuls 5 14	5,000 Aiten Mining Company 124
id,000 DarhamCountyCoalCo. 27 9	10,000 Anglo Mexican Co 100 6
2,000 Danescombe 2	8.574 Do. Subscription 25 1
6,000 De Dunstanville	2,000 Bolanos
1,000 Duffeld	Ditto Serip 15 24
1,200 East Mulberry Hills Sj., I	10,000 Brazilian Imperial 20 .74 7
256 East Pool 420	10,000 Bolivar 20 1
4,000 East Tretoil 1 1	10,000 Ditto Scrip 10 . 2
3,280 Great Wh. Prosper 74 44	10,000 Cata Branca   Brazilian 64 74
4.000 Great Wh. Chariotte . 3 14	10,000 Conceição Co. 4
10,000 Hibernian 124 34	12,000 Cobre CopperCompany 40 354
1,000 Holmbash	9,500 Colombian Co. regia 35 2
2,000 lale of Sark (Guernacy) 11 18	16,000 Copiapo Mining Co 134 . 9
20,000 Mining Co. of Ireland 7 154	20,000 General Mining Asso. 18 . 2
6,000 Pulbreen 4 . 1	1,151 Mcalean Company 10 2
A.out Polheron Cresols 10 . 4	12,000 Micaubas and Cornes 28 44

# 12,000 Micsushas and Cocoon 14,002 Read feel Monte, regis14,002 Po. unregistered 7,000 Regal Santins, 11,000 St. John Cri. Reg en,000 United Mexican Black Serig, addi. engital Red. New Serig. Consols 10 4 Consolidated 5 1g from 50 8 9 Hill 190 170 wan 10 1 Consols 41 5 consols 2 2 146 146 146 146 146 BAILWAY SHARE LIST AND TRAFFIC BETURNS.

Rhymney from Rosewall Hill South Towan South Towar Tregellan . . Treleigh Cons

Line.	Entire Leth.	Now Open.	Present so- toni cost.	P4. on Share.	Val. of Share.	Returns.
Arbruath and Forfar Railway	15	18	£ 181,645	25	29	£130 £ 10
Birmingham & Durby June.	44	361	853,544	100	46 74	1140 10 .
Birmingham and Girmcester		Al.	1,413,723	100	66	1492 7 2
Brandling Junction	25	25	437,594	45	WEEK	206 8 6
boster and Hirksnised	144	144	456,664	54	38	MS 0 7
Dubito and Kingstown			333,246	105	274	491 11 4
Dumber and Arbroath	144	145	184,984	35	2.6	****
Sastern Chunties*	EDNA	124	1,425,170	28	50 A	667 12 8
Dangery and Ave	81	41	690,345	45	40	F04 4 8
Stanguar and Palaley Joint	724	723	350,696	23	26	645 # 3
lid. June & Chester & Crewe	1150	1154	1,192,947	196	191 90	Geta 1 4
Scout North of England	23	45	1,000,000	940	674	1145 19 3
ireal Western	118	116	3,298,044	63	m 48	11078 9 8
full and feller	81	.81	450,000	8.6	365	7902 4.15
amounter & Preston June.	204	204	251,000	424	57 A	414 4 18
iverpool and Manchester	31	43	1,416,000	Loss	199	400
codes and Birmingham	1124	1124	1,724,867	200	104 5	13002 10 6
nades and Blackwall	5.0	24	MIC /FE 1	26	166 11	467 16 10
London and Szighton 1	474	414	1	60		1581 . S
Danne Shore-base Branch	5.4	34	2,046,104	80	21.4	142 9 11
London and Churchen	184	104	\$57,900	1.5	214 KB	239 3 6
London and Green wich	34	3.0	790,016	36	63	Fre 19 2
Louden and fough & salven	91	. 22	1,798,407	2064	38 85	M2 6 9
Manchester, Boiles, & Barr	16	1.5	279,606	200	1.5	545 54 28
Manchester & Sirmingham	45		1,000,002	40	29 4	518 & Z
Manchester and Lambs	88	34	2,513,166	.76	Sep 5	ATTENDED IN
Missiand Connection	. 9	A2	1,430,760	198	96 34	200H 6 14
Samuadia and Carthin	Seg	814	710,000	188	84	1600
Carthern and Eastern's	200	144	204,413	213	254 65	955 4 16
Stores Michael	783	721	1,400,500	1100	71.794	2738 4 N
Murch Citient	10	13	961,196	78	754	2555
Freeton and Wree	194	200	271,008	341	00	190 14 8
Chicago or appropriate transfer a	20		225,746	224	1981	CONTRACT.
York and North Midden!	238	24	445,346	340	108	1008 17 .

\* Including Northern and Endern Saliway toll.

Connected label per work included in the returns.

¿ The Everyoni and Manachester toll in deductor.

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